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The National Police Gazette

BY KNOCH E. CAMP AND GEORGE WILKES,
CIRCULATION, 30,000 COPIES.

Containing the substance of all informations received in cases of Felony and of Misdemeanors of an aggravated nature, and against Receivers of Stolen Goods, reputed Thieves, and offenders escaped from custody, with the time, the place, and the circumstances of the offence—the names of persons charged with offences, who are known but not in custody, and a description of those who are not known, their appearance, dress, and other marks of identity—the names of accomplices and Accessories, with every particular which may lead to their apprehension—a description, as accurate as possible, of property that has been stolen, and a minute description of Stolen Horses, for the purpose of tracing and recovering them.

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LIVES OF THE FELONS.

No. 8.

CONTINUED.

HENRY THOMAS,

Thomas, alias Dean, alias James Mitchell,
THE BURGLAR AND MURDERER.

Thomas falls sick and is transferred to the prison hospital—Proposals of escape—Treachery of the negro slave—The hole in the wall—Detection—Punishment—Is returned to the blacksmith shop again—Plans for the future—Expiration of term and discharge—The philosophy of honesty—Separation of Thomas and Jarvis—A profitable "crack"—Renewal of connection—The burglary at Columbus—Remarkable instance of female discretion and fortitude—Fortunate escape of the marauders, &c.

Shortly after Thomas' introduction to the blacksmith shop in the Frankfort penitentiary, and before he had an opportunity to make himself a proficient in the art of manufacturing skeleton keys, he was taken seriously ill with a violent fever, and was sent, for medical treatment, to the invalid department of the prison. While there, a negro slave of the head keeper, who was made to share the convict's quarters for some act of disobedience to his master, suggested to Thomas an idea of escape, and also urged the same design upon a one armed convict, who was a resident of the same ward. Thomas, being depressed by his malady did not at first appear to have much stomach for the business, but it had, nevertheless, made a profound impression upon him, and as the idea gained upon his mind it appeared to lend strength to his body, and to contribute rapidly to his recovery. He at length consented to the plan, and finding himself able to commence operations, managed to pick up and convey secretly to his cell, a bar of iron and a cold-chisel which he had secured in his walks about the prison yard. At this stage of the business, the negro, with the treachery which characterises his race, betrayed the whole plan to his master. As soon as the keeper made this unexpected discovery, he directed the negro not to say a word to either of his accomplices, but to keep on with them, as if in good faith, in relation to the escape; while he at the same time, placed a "trusty," or in other words, a convict who had his confidence, in the hospital with the suspected party, to watch their operations.

POLLY BODINE, ON HER RECENT TRIAL AT NEWBURG.



Thomas, with his usual acuteness, discovered the character and business of the man at once, but not allowing the discovery to intimidate his daring mind, he resolved to let him watch as closely as he pleased, but that when the hour came for the escape, he would seize the minion, bind his hands and carry him along with them until it was safe to let him go.

When the night came for final operations, Thomas, previous to the commencement of the work, pulled out his knife and holding it before the face of the "trusty" acquainted him with his purpose, and coolly and determinedly told him, that if he said one word in opposition, or to give alarm, he would cut his throat. The two then commenced the work in earnest, and the negro having spread the quilt to break the sound of the falling stones and mortar, Thomas assailed the ponderous masonry of the wall. At two o'clock in the morning he commenced removing the outside stone, and having effected it after considerable difficulty, thrust his head through to listen, and to observe if any danger lurked about. Hearing nothing and the coast appearing to be clear, the burglar then slowly put his feet through the aperture and was cautiously lowering himself to the ground, when his progress was suddenly arrested by a remark from below, uttered in a tone of the most soft and insinuating politeness.

"Dear me, Mr. Dean, you'll surely hurt yourself! You'd better allow me to help you down!" There was no mistaking the voice of the head keeper, and with a curse of rage the baffled burglar drew himself back into his cell and flung himself moodily into his corner. The keeper and his posse soon came in and having removed the party into stronger apartments, left them till the next morning. Thomas was then brought out for punishment. His hands were tied up to a spike and his back was made acquainted with the "cat." Having received eight or ten lashes, the torture ceased, and he was interrogated as to his accomplices. He bluntly answered that he had none, and that he had only kept the companions of his confinement silent by threatening them with his knife. The keeper persisted in his opinion that he had accomplices, and even went so far as to assert his belief that his own slave had been one of the party. But this Thomas denied with a vehem-

ence proportioned to its truth, and in answer to the promise held out that he would be no further punished if he would but confess the whole, he resolutely answered:

"Take your satisfaction out of me now, I have no accomplices and consequently I have no revelations to make."

The keeper, who was well acquainted with the secret of the whole affair, was touched at this lingering trait of manliness in the degraded felon's breast, and for that forgave him the remainder of his punishment.

Thomas learned the true state of the matter in a few days afterwards, but the only remark he makes upon it in his confession is—"Had I known of this at the time my conduct would have been different."

Being now considered convalescent, the burglar was returned to the blacksmith shop, where he again secretly resumed his manufacture of skeleton keys. One day while thus engaged, the foreman came suddenly in, and observing him conceal a piece of iron hastily under his apron, walked up to him with a smile and remarked:

"Dean, I think I know what you're about. If you wish to learn the science of making 'skeletons,' say so, and I'll instruct you. But you must keep it a profound secret," hastily added he, seizing Thomas by the arm, as the latter was in acquiescence withdrawing the rough pattern of a key from his belt.

There is a freemasonry in crime more rapid and insidious in its communications than belongs to any other class of sentiments, and it was not long before these two faithful disciples of an iron code were bosom friends and sworn confederates. From that time out, the foreman took great pains to instruct his pupil in the art of which he was so perfect a master, and before his time had half expired, the burglar was a complete proficient in his business. About this time, however, the foreman received a pardon from the Governor, and the plans of partnership which he and Thomas had formed for future operations, were all in consequence frustrated, as the latter had yet two years to serve.

The foreman who succeeded to the command of the shop, appears to have been a man of tyrannical and brutal character, and was far from showing Thomas the same degree of favor which had been extended to him by his predecessor. His name was Robeson, and though not a convict at the time, he had been

formerly pardoned out of the Ohio penitentiary, and had also served a couple of terms in the latter prison.

He treated all the convicts with the utmost harshness, and caused Thomas, by his reports to the head keeper, some severe flagellations. In consequence of this the latter described the conclusion of his term as a hell upon earth, and swears to a measure of revenge that will not be satisfied with anything short of his oppressor's life.

At length the last of the five long years expired, and Thomas and the clerk, who had been his accomplice in the robbery of the cotton factory, after being restored to their clothes, and receiving five dollars each in money, were led to the outside of the ponderous portals of the prison and shoved into the great wide world again.

"I say, Ike," said Thomas, pausing in the centre of the road at a little distance from the prison, and chucking the money contemptuously up and down in his hand, "I say, Ike; this is rather a small capital to go into honest business on!"

"So it is," said Jarvis, (for that was the clerk's name,) "but it is more than we have had in five years."

"But not more than I'll have in the next few months, if there's any virtue in the 'skeletons' I've concealed about me."

"Well, you can do as you like; for my part, I think it's better to have six or seven dollars a week, regular, and be your own man; than to be without a cent for five years, for the risk of making two or three hundred dollars at a clip. For my part, I'm going to be an honest man if I can. I think I can make more by it."

"Well, if you think so, that is a good reason, and you're welcome to try it. As for me

"Nix my dolly pals fake away,
I'm for the life of a crackman gay!"

"We'll go on to Louisville together and there we'll separate; and at the year's end we'll see what account each can give of himself."

The discharged convicts separated the next morning at the outskirts of the city of Louisville, each entered the town actuated by widely different intentions. Jarvis applied for, and obtained work at the waggon making business, and Thomas took board at a private house, and busied himself in arranging his keys and other implements of house breaking, and in looking up the chances.

Finding no job offering itself after an examination of three days, and his five dollars being reduced to twenty-five cents, the burglar resolved to change his location. He, therefore, in pursuance of his resolution crossed from Louisville into Indiana, and like other and more distinguished heroes of romance, set out alone to seek his fortune. This was in the month of February, 1842. The first night he was able to steal nothing but his food, but on the second, a jewelry store in a small village, about four miles north of New Albany, yielded to the insinuations of his skeleton keys, and rewarded him for his boldness by a sum of seventy dollars in cash, and \$100 worth of goods. He returned to Louisville with his booty the second day after the exploit, and having turned the goods into cash, he obtained a handsome suit of fashionable apparel and presented himself, with no little elation, before his laborious companion.

Jarvis was struck with considerable surprise at his old partner's sudden metamorphosis, and on beholding the display of money which the latter ostentatiously unrolled, reminded the burglar of his necessities, and begged the favor of a loan.

"Not the first cent!" replied Thomas, firmly, "Recollect our positions: we are working out different systems, and I don't feel inclined to spoil the experiment, especially at the expense of my hard earnings; besides, you can't remain honest and receive a portion of this stolen money."

"Well, damn it, now and forever," exclaimed Jarvis bitterly, and throwing down his hammer. "I've been at work, like a dog, for the last three days; and, from what I've learnt of the character of my employer, I'm not only likely to be cheated out of my wages, but to be turned out of the shop with disgrace—for I believe they already begin to suspect where I came from."

"Never mind," said Thomas, sarcastically, "you'll have the pleasure of sweating over that wagon-body until you are turned out; that's some consolation, any how."

"To the devil with prayers and hard work! I'm with you, Dean," said Jarvis, taking off his apron, with an expression of inflexible determination impressed upon his countenance.

"Not quite," replied Thomas; "I have not much confidence in sudden conversions, either way. I do not want to persuade you to any thing; but if you are sincere, there's Jack Madden, who is now here, and whom you can go in with for a 'crack' or two; and if, after I've finished a job I have in hand, you still keep in the same mind, I'll see what arrangement we can make together. You can do something in Charleston, Indiana, I've no doubt; and to prove to you that I've a disposition to help you, now that you show a disposition to help yourself, here's two dollars for your expenses up the river, and a share of my skeletons are also at your command, as soon as you choose to call for them at my hotel."

Thanking his old confederate, Jarvis took the money, and thus renewed his indentures with the Devil.

In the evening of the second day after this conversation, both parties to it left Louisville in different directions, and each was accompanied by a companion of the same character as himself.

The expeditions of both parties proved unfortunate, and after discarding their new accomplices at the scenes of the several exploits, the two original companions met, a few days afterwards, in Louisville, and renewed their old professional connection. Having come to this understanding, the robbers left the above city for Charleston, Indiana, and signified their approach to it by robbing two small stores in a little village in the vicinity—taking from the first about twelve dollars in change, and from the latter, in addition to seventy or eighty dollars in money, about eight hundred dollars worth of goods. This plunder was conveyed to a skiff, which they had seized at the Charleston landing, and in which, surrounded by their plunder, the rascals dropped down the stream to Louisville again, and transferred the booty to a place of safety, and regained their lodgings before the people of the town were stirring.

Animated by their success, the rascals did not seek repose, but giving way to the fresh ardor which had seized possession of them, they set out again, in five days afterwards, for new adventures. As this expedition was destined to be an eventful one to both, we shall dispose upon it a particular attention. The robbers took the direction of Madison, Indiana, and having arrived at Columbus, a small town in their route, it was decided that they should attempt something there that night, if it were only to keep in practice. Sauntering through the place, Thomas selected a large store, with a coffee-house attached, and having thus settled upon their movements, they withdrew from the town, and concealed themselves in a neighboring wood, until the night should be old enough for their exploit. When the hour of eleven arrived, the burglars ventured from their jungle, and proceeded to the scene of their intended depredation. The coffee-house yielded to the skeletons at once, but finding nothing in it but a heavy chest, which, after having lugged a half a mile, disclosed nothing but a set of carpenter's tools, the robbers returned to make an essay upon the store. After a little effort they succeeded in forcing the door and obtaining an entrance.

The noise which they had made in accomplishing this object had aroused one of the inmates of the house; but, unconscious of the fact, the robbers lit their lantern, entered the premises, and commenced their felonious investigation. The store and dwelling were under the same roof, and but a thin door separated the former from the family room of the latter.

Against this door (which had a wide crack or fissure in the centre panel) stood the foot of the bed, in which the owner and his wife were lying, and it was the latter who had been aroused by the operations of the burglars. Watching their movements with an intense and breathless interest, this affectionate and courageous woman wisely refrained from giving her husband an alarm, lest he should lose his life in attempting to go round the house to seize the desperate men; and when, in approaching the door, the light of the burglars' lantern streamed through the fissure upon the unconscious sleeper's face, she quickly took her night cap from her head, and shaded his eyes until the villains had changed their position.

The burglars having made a preliminary but deliberate survey of the store, proceeded to the money draw and the desks, and having reaped a harvest of some three hundred dollars in cash, were about taking their leave, when Jarvis spied a handsome new frock coat, which he insisted on taking with him. Thomas remonstrated against this intention, and explained the dangers of taking an article which could so easily be recognized, but Jarvis insisted on his prize, and the former was obliged to yield. Upon this, the burglars left the store, and the agitated wife, the instincts of whose affection had armed her with such extraordinary fortitude and prudence, sank back upon her pillow, exhausted with the intensity of her suppressed emotions.

Our next chapter will relate the sequel to the crime.

(To be Continued.)

European Criminal Intelligence.

From our late files.

OXFORD.—A Horrible Miscreant.—Lewis Ansell, aged 24, was charged with the commission of a rape upon the person of Selina Picken, a little girl of very delicate appearance, under circumstances of peculiar atrocity. The unfortunate child herself was the principal witness, and was brought into Court evidently in a state of the greatest suffering and debility, sobbing in a piteous manner, and supported upon cushions in the arms of a woman, who was directed to take her seat upon the bench between the Judge and Jury. As soon as she was enabled to answer the questions put to her, she stated in a very low tone of voice, that as she was proceeding from her grandfather's house, in Fergate street, about 6 o'clock on the evening of the 2d inst., in company with her sister, a child about two years younger than herself, they met the prisoner in Browning street, who, according to them, said "I have been to your mother's, and you were not in; I want you to go an errand for me, and I will give you a penny." He made use of some degree of compulsion to induce the girls to accompany him, and proceeding along the London road they came to a pathway called Fancy-walk, into which he lifted them over a stile, where, in the most barbarous and brutal manner, he committed the outrage for which he was now indicted. At the conclusion of her statement, which was told in the most artless manner, the prosecutor, on being directed to do so, looked round the Court, and without hesitation identified the prisoner as the perpetrator of the crime. Her father, a laboring man, deposed to having missed his daughters on the evening in question, and upon going in quest of them, stated that he found them near the spot already alluded to. The elder girl, surrounded by several other children, was crying bitterly, trembling in every limb, and in a most miserable condition. Her bonnet and dress were dirty and crushed, and the lower part of her dress was saturated with blood. She was almost immediately placed under the care of a medical man, and, when sufficiently recovered, described the dress and appearance of the man from whom she had sustained such dreadful injuries, that her condition may even now be pronounced almost hopeless. The lane where the atrocity was committed was examined on the following morning by the father and another man. Spots of blood were plainly discernible near the spot, as were also the marks of a man's feet deeply indented in the earth, while, precisely at the place which the child described, a great effusion of blood had evidently taken place. Subsequently the police investigated the case, and their researches, which displayed much tact and discrimination, brought to light a train of minor, but not less important circumstances, all tending to connect the prisoner with the offence; and he was proved to have been identified by the prosecutrix the moment he was brought into the room where she was lying. The Inspector of Police, just before his apprehension, according to the prisoner, said—"A very serious assault has been committed upon the person of a little child last night," to which he replied—"Aye, I heard our folks talking about it. I dare say it is some of these d—d navies who have done it, for they have neither sense nor reason, nor understanding. The officer observed—"It is not a 'navy' job. What makes you think it is them?" He replied—"I don't know; I think it is more likely to be them than any person in Stafford—they are such an uncultivated set." A considerable amount of evidence was adduced, besides that which has been above detailed, to show that the prisoner was not, as he alleged, absent from the locality alluded to, and also to disprove several assertions which he made to account for the appearances that weighed so heavily against him. The injuries, in a medical point of view, were of the most unusual and dreadful nature, and it was most surprising that the hemorrhage which ensued did not cause immediate death. The lacerations were deep and extensive, the sphincter muscle was literally rent asunder, and the vagina and rectum, by the obliteration of the perineum, being thus conjoined, afforded, in the experience of two medical men of great eminence, a case almost without parallel. A verdict of Guilty was returned without much deliberation on the part of the Jury, and the Learned Baron, in passing sentence, observed to the prisoner—"The crime of which you have been found guilty is of the most cruel, heinous, and atrocious description, accompanied by circumstances of the most revolting and aggravated nature. In order to effect your felonious purpose, regardless of your duty to your God, unmindful of the tender age of your victim, and forgetting what was due to the feelings of her father, whose unprotected child you almost deprived of life (for even now she seems trembling upon the verge of the grave,) you assaulted her, and in order to gratify a depraved and violent passion, have nearly torn this unhappy infant in twain. Did the law now stand as it formerly did in respect of these offen-

ces, I should certainly have deemed it my duty to recommend her for execution, for a more atrocious case of child murder I never knew before. As it is, the punishment to which you are doomed will be the heaviest recommended by the law. The sentence of the Court is, that you be transported beyond the seas for the term of your natural life."

A RASCAL.—On Wednesday John Calloway, a carpenter, lodging in the house of a baker, named Sorrell, in Lock's-fields, was charged with committing a rape on Sarah Nash, a child, eight years of age, the daughter of Mr. Nash, a pawnbroker, in Suffolk-street, Southwark. The prisoner has been for some days in custody, owing to the serious indisposition of the child, arising from the alleged violence. She was, however, so far recovered as to be enabled to attend on the present occasion, although still evidently suffering from illness. Having satisfied the magistrate as to her competency of giving evidence, she then proceeded to narrate that, on the 17th ult., she was sent by her father to spend two or three days at the house of Mr. Sorrell, a baker, with whom the prisoner had been for some time lodging. The baker being from home, the complainant slept with her with the first night she was there, but on the second and third nights she was put to sleep with the prisoner, as Sorrell had returned home to his wife, the latter never suspecting that there was any danger to be apprehended from the circumstance. It appeared she was afraid to mention to any person the prisoner's conduct on these occasions, until her appearance indicated that something was the matter with her, and, on being questioned, she described the nature of the outrage perpetrated upon her, and the prisoner was subsequently examined by Mr. Harding, a surgeon, he pronounced that she was laboring under a loathsome disease, and this caused an examination of the prisoner, who was also found to be similarly affected. The act of violation, however, had not been completed. The prisoner, a young man of about 23 or 24 years of age, said that the little girl was placed in his bed, and that he did not object to it, knowing that there was no other accommodation in the house, unless she slept with Mr. Sorrell and his wife. He, however, would declare that he had not acted in the way represented, to his knowledge, as he slept soundly throughout the night. Mr. Cottingham, in committing the prisoner, said, that many persons in the condition of the prisoner, laboring under the venereal taint, entertained the absurd notion, that having intercourse with a child of the complainant's tender age would have the effect of eradicating the disease, or at all events of mitigating the symptoms. Such an erroneous impression could not be too soon removed, lest such persons should have recourse to such horrible means, which, if proved, would affect their lives. The magistrate also considered that great want of caution was exhibited by Mrs. Sorrell.

GREAT ROBBERY OF JEWELLERY.—Since Monday, the greatest excitement has prevailed at Hull, owing to the commission of two of the most extensive burglaries, at the premises of the principal jewellers of the town, that have occurred in that district for a number of years. The amount of property plundered, chiefly in jewellery, is several thousands, and from the secret and successful manner the burglaries have been committed, they could only be performed by adroit cracksmen, probably some of the well known London swell mobmen that are now following the judges on the northern and other circuits of the assize. They were both accomplished on Sunday, and according to the particulars furnished by the police, it appears that the first was discovered at about 11 o'clock at night, at the shop of Mr. Isaac Daniel, jeweller and watch manufacturer, Queen-street. It seems that Mr. Daniel, shortly before the above hour, had occasion to go to the Minerva Hotel, and in the course of a quarter of an hour returned and found the premises apparently in the same secure state as when he left. On entering, however, he noticed a large dog, which he kept in the house, lying on the floor dying, and near the poor beast some pieces of liver lay, which had been cut open, had poison deposited in them, and then sewed together. A large piece of one of these poisoned bits appeared to have been eaten by the dog, which succeeded in quieting the animal and allowed the robbers to pursue their task undisturbed. They must have used the utmost expedition, as they could only have been on the premises from five to ten minutes. A costly case of gold watches which Mr. Daniel kept under his bed, was carried away by the thieves, and the other valuable portion of the stock they selected from the window and the glass case in the shop. They then decamped, absolutely locking the locks of the shop-door, by which they entered and left. Mr. Daniel's loss is said to amount to between £1,500 and £2,000. A list of the stolen property has been sent to all the police authorities in the country. It comprises 70 or 80 gold and silver watches, 30 guards and chains, a large number of wedding-rings, diamond and other pins, silver spoons and forks, a double-backed gold watch (maker's name, "Lewis Wolf, Liverpool") 30 gold pencil cases, a gold enamelled-dial watch, ("Rus and Shipman, Hull") a gold-dial skeleton lever watch, ("Thomas Larard, Hull") pearls, diamonds, and every description of jewellery, not the least trace of which has been discovered. The second took place in the same street on the premises of Mr. Gardener, and there is every likelihood of it having been committed by the same parties, and nearly at the same time. The proprietor was in the habit of sleeping on the premises, but unfortunately he did not do so on Sunday night. The door was fastened with two patent padlocks and a lock in the door. All these thieves had most cleverly unlocked, and after plundering the interior, relocked them as if nothing had occurred. On Mr. Gardener opening his shop on Monday morning, his suspicions were aroused on finding that the key would not enter the lock of an iron safe, trebly locked, which held the most valuable portion of his stock. A locksmith was then sent for, who picked the locks, and the contents of the safe were discovered to be stolen. The following is a brief list of the property stolen:—Gold watches—No 7,287, 7,231, 7,573, 7,119, 11,387, 33,773, 4,256, 11,718, 41,545, 2,445, 8,370, 336,722, 16,829, 13,959, 23,212, 4,924. Silver watches—6,441, 7,182, 2,11, 6,416, 1,118, 400,806, 871,156, 633, 1,807, 1,739, 16,680, 116, 1,074, 3,461, 246, 8,620, 31,906, 8,962, and 10 or 12 second-hand ones; other gold and silver watches, numbers not ascertained; gold chains and guards, diamond pins and rings, gold bracelets, gold and silver plate of all descriptions, 100 oz. of old gold and silver, gold and silver snuff-boxes, and numerous other valuable and costly articles, which must amount in value to £3,000. The police authorities have used the utmost activity in tracing the course of the burglars, but up to the present date nothing has been heard of them or the property.

ANOTHER CLERICAL BEAST.—On Thursday, a rather meanly-dressed, elderly man, who gave the name of the Rev. W. Dodd, and stated that he lived at Chelsea, and was a teacher of languages, was charged with enticing away a youth of about 12 or 13 years, for a disgusting purpose. The boy gave his evidence in a satisfactory manner, and his statements were corroborated by a woman who witnessed the transaction. Mr. Hall remarked, that the offence had been clearly proved; and as the prisoner had said he was a classical teacher, and was in the habit of advertising for pupils, it was desirable that every protection should be afforded those who might otherwise fall into their hands. His worship fined him £5 for the assault, and two months imprisonment; and further required the prisoner to enter into his own recognizances for £50, and to provide two sureties of £25 each to be of good behaviour for six months.

CITY POLICE ITEMS.

ARREST FOR FALSE PRETENCES.—One day last week, officer Bowyer observed a man endeavoring to pass several articles of plated ware, consisting of spoons, forks, &c., in the pawnbroker's establishment of Mr. King, in Canal street, and from certain suspicious appearances, the officer concluded it best to watch his operations. His application for a loan of 9s being unsuccessful at the pawn shop, he next repaired to a well known house in church street, where he endeavored to negotiate his wares for a more questionable commodity than ready money, and being again failed, he was finally traced by officer Bowyer and Capt. Boulton to the store of Mr. Pomeroy B. Clark, No. 13 Platt street, where it was ascertained that his name was Lachlan McCormick, by birth a Scotchman, and lately of Rochester, N. Y. McCormick, it seems, had been purchasing a bill of goods of Mr. Clark on credit—giving as references, Messrs Phelps, Dodge & Co., importers of tin plate, copper, &c., Nos. 19 and 21 Cliff street; to whom he came with letters of introduction from V. R. Rowe, and W. H. Cheney, merchants of Rochester, who represented him as having been in their employ since October last, and every way worthy of confidence. Those letters bore date April 7, 1864, and Mr. Clark, although made acquainted by officer Bowyer, of the manoeuvres of McCormick in the afternoon, still had such confidence in his customer, that he hesitated not to finish the invoice, amounting to some \$211. On Saturday, however, from frequent enquiries by various merchants of this city, of Messrs Phelps & Dodge in regard to McCormick's solvency, Mr. Dodge became alarmed, and on questioning his Rochester proteges, ascertained that the letters were merely copies of others which had been furnished McCormick by Messrs Rowe & Cheney in April 1865, on the strength of which he came to the city a year ago, and purchased a large amount of goods of Messrs & Brothers, and others, which he immediately took to Canada and disposed of, leaving his creditors here to whistle for their pay. The last letters were forgeries! On subsequent investigation it was ascertained that he had used these same letters with a reference to Messrs Phelps, Dodge & Co., for the good standing of Messrs Rowe & Cheney in Rochester, for the purpose of inducing many of our merchants to sell him goods on time this spring, and had it not been for his timely exposure, he would have, doubtless, soon got clear with his booty.

Among those whom he had thus imposed upon, were Messrs. Boardman & Hart of No. 6 Burling slip, from whom he obtained goods to the amount of \$108.—Also, Forster & Haines, No. 2 Burling slip, where he purchased articles to the amount of \$180; likewise, Hague & Redfield, 92 John street, who were about to suffer the tune of \$240, and James Norwall, No. 100 John street, who had sold McCormick some \$145 worth.

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.—A young man named Joseph Bunting, clerk in the hardware store of G. Pomeroy, No. 15 Gold street, was arrested on Monday on a charge of embezzlement, in having on the 18th of October last, sold a bill of goods to one William H. Chase, of Massachusetts, for \$80, for which he received pay at the time, and put the money in his pocket, and charged the goods to Mr. Chase. He is also charged with having sold about \$300 worth of goods to other persons for cash, the proceeds of which he likewise put into his pocket and charged the same in the books as in the former case. The accused was detained to answer.

PROMISING YOUTH.—Mr. George A. Brooks, a clerk to Davis, Morey & Co., of Boston, arrived in this city this morning in pursuit of a couple of lads, named Joseph Sherburne and Edward Hughes, charged with absconding from Boston while in possession of \$400 in money belonging to the firm above named. It appears that young Hughes, who was in the employ of the firm, was entrusted with the money to convey to the bank; but instead of making the deposit he sought Sherburne, who was a son of one of the firm, and the twain left in the train for the west. They arrived in this city yesterday morning, and put up at the City Hotel, where they were found by Mr. Beman, of the Independent Police, just as they were about to start for Albany. They were taken back to Boston. The officer recovered \$358 of the money.

MANSLAUGHTER.—The coroner was called to hold an inquest at 83 Forsyth-street, on the body of William De Shey, a painter, aged about 50 years, who, while he was in the Plough Tavern, in Hudson-street, near Vandam, on Wednesday night, got into an altercation with a man there, which resulted in his being thrown violently on the floor and kicked in the abdomen, and his subsequent death from the injuries he then received. The person who committed the outrage, whose name has not yet been ascertained, has not yet been arrested.

POCKET PICKED.—A gentleman from Onondaga county, by the name of Doolittle, arrived in this city a few days ago, with a number of fine horses for sale, and while he disposed of for the sum of \$500. On taking a stroll on the Battery yesterday afternoon, some professed friend who volunteered to show him all the great sights to be seen in Gotham, contrived by a little slight of hand movement, to transfer the whole proceeds of the stranger's speculation to his own pocket.

OBTAINING GOODS BY FALSE PRETENCES.—A young man, named William McCune, of No. 165 Spring street, was arrested yesterday, on a charge of false pretences, in having, on the 17th of March last, gone to the store of Messrs. T. W. & T. H. Brown, and purchased a bill of goods amounting to \$67, representing himself as being 21 years of age, and in possession of means to pay for the goods; whereas, on Saturday evening last, he informed the complainants that he had made a disposition of the property in question, also, that he was a minor, and consequently not liable for the payment thereof. McCune was held to bail in the sum of \$500, to answer the charge preferred against him.

CRIMINAL MISCELLANY.

ATTEMPTED FORGERY.—Attempts were made on Wednesday of last week to defraud the Morris County (N. J.) Bank out of \$300, by means of a forged note, purporting to be drawn by Thomas Little. A stranger presented the note for discount to the cashier, Mr. Wood, who, without doubting the signature, stepped into another room to make some inquiries respecting it, and upon his return the stranger was missing.

MURDERERS CONVICTED.—We learn from the Rochester Democrat that Robert B. Brewer and William Galloway have had their trial at Lancaster, Wisconsin Territory, for the murder of Francis Delasseaux, a French gentleman, and that the first has been convicted on the principal charge. Galloway was found guilty of manslaughter. The quarrel which resulted in the murder grew out of a dispute concerning a claim in the mineral lands.

MAIL ROBBER CAUGHT.—A man named Wm. Vaughan has been arrested at Memphis, Tenn., charged with having robbed the U. S. mail at various times, between Memphis, Tenn., and Huntsville, Alabama, in sums, it is supposed, of not less than \$10,000 in all. It is computed that not less than 2,000 letters have been abstracted from the mail bags, by means of false keys, and Vaughan had in his pocket, when arrested, three keys which fitted each of the three patent mail locks. He is supposed to have numerous accomplices.

OBSCURE BOOK.—Dr. Hollick was again held to bail on Saturday morning, to stand another trial before the Philadelphia Court of Quarter Sessions at its next term. He was likewise required to give security that his book should not be sold in that city. Judge Parsons stated that he had examined the volume, and was of opinion that it was an improper publication, and entirely different from the scientific works adopted as class books by medical students.

General Sessions.

BEFORE THE RECORDER AND TWO ALDERMEN.

JOHN McKEON, District Attorney.

FRIDAY.

RESURRECTION CASE.

TRIAL OF MAXWELL RESUMED.

Wm. E. Dismore, sworn.—I am of the firm of Adams & Co., Express office. I do not recollect of receiving a box from Carroll, in 1845. I did not hear his testimony. There is no other person in the office but myself named Dismore. Never heard the name of Dr. Weeks in connection with any box.

Wm. O'Sheer, sworn.—I now recollect the names of the men who were in the stable with me in 1845—John Kelly, Smith Halder, and a man named Evan Davis.

Cross-Examined by Mr. McKeon.—I did not see you in the stable last night. I did not want to see you. John Kelly generally stays at the upper stable. Davis has charge of the stable when I am away. He attended the letting out of the horses and carriages when I was away. The width of the stable door is about seven feet. A box could not be put behind the door.

Dr. Cyrus Welch, sworn.—I am acquainted with the prisoner; I know Carroll; I never told him that Maxwell would call on him to sell dead bodies; I never mentioned the name of Maxwell to Carroll, nor Carroll never mentioned Maxwell's name to me, until after his arrest; I never had any conversation with Maxwell in relation to his supplying dead bodies.

Cross-Examined.—I used to attend the family of Maxwell; I don't know how many times I have been there; I saw Carroll in front of the house while I was coming out; I once lent Carroll two sovereigns; I have lent him money several times; I do not know what I let him have it for; I lent it to him for no particular purpose; he was to render me no service for it; he did not say it was to get a body from Maxwell; I do not recollect of meeting him in front of a milliner's shop in Broadway; he did not say when he paid me the money; he did not say that Maxwell had not the body ready; I know Carroll's business; he has been useful to me; I have known Carroll two or three years—Maxwell about two years; he never had any conversation with me about disposing of dead bodies until after his arrest; after his arrest, Carroll's wife brought a note to me, stating that I had introduced him to Maxwell, and that I was the cause of the trouble; I said I was not so, and sent word for Carroll to meet me and Maxwell the next evening; they met me, when Maxwell said he was a scoundrel, and struck Carroll; I do not recollect that Maxwell said I was too d-d bad our things should be exposed in this way; Carroll left his address with me, to give to any person who called; a p-r-o came to my office, and said he would be happy to supply me with "substances" (dead bodies); I said I did not want any; Carroll said he wanted some substances, and I sent the man to him; another person called the same night, for the same purpose; it might have been Maxwell; I knew Carroll pretty well; I can't say how often I have given him money; I took no receipts from him; I shall not answer for what purposes I paid money to Carroll; I decline answering any questions relative to dead bodies. By a Juror.—I have frequently attended Maxwell; I am not the physician of Macne Costello's patients; I attended a woman in the house who had the chronic gastritis; I never attended a person there who had taken poison; never had any conversation with Carroll about pills for Madam Costello; I did not drive my gig there when I called; I never was up in the garret room; the woman with the gastritis might have been in the large attic room; I attended a child with the measles there; I don't know the lady's name who had the gastritis; pills might produce gastritis; pills of opium, aloes, and spiced rye, produce inflammation, and inflammation produces gastritis; I do know S. Whitney, of Woodstock, Vt.; I have heard of Dr. Palmer; I have never corresponded with him; I decline answering who I corresponded with; I have done business with Dr. Clark; I was at his office, last summer, in Houston-street; I met him at the college in Crosby-street; I don't recollect giving a memorandum to Carroll where Dr. Clark's residence was; I decline answering if Dr. Clark and I had transactions together which required money; I recollect the old college in Barclay-street; I decline answering about old college being piled up in the lower part of it.

Direct resumed.—Carroll's character is now bad; I would not believe him under oath, without corroboration; I have heard people speak bad of him.

Ques. by Juror.—What was his character when you lent him \$101 A. It was good then; I have loaned him none since.

Ques. by Mr. McKeon.—Had you any necessity to let him have any more? A. No, sir.

Q. Have you a dissecting room? A. Not a public one now; I decline answering why I let him have \$10; I made up my mind I would not believe him under oath after Maxwell's arrest; I have paid Carroll as much as \$60 at one time; one of the reasons I would not believe Carroll is that he was in the State Prison—the other, is because he sent a box of sand and saw dust to a friend of mine, who paid him \$30 for it, supposing it was a body; this was in the winter of 1845. Maxwell has spoken to me since this case has been on trial.

Owen Prior, sworn.—I am gate-keeper at the foot of Courtland-street; knew Carroll; I don't recollect his leaving a box with me, to be sent across the river, in February, 1845; there's so many boxes left there I can't tell.

Cross-Examined.—I said, when I was first subpoenaed, that I did not recollect about the box; I am on first rate terms.

James H. Welch a police officer of the Tombs sworn.—I know Carroll; from what I have heard of him, I would not believe him under oath.

Cross-Examined.—I know him to be a notorious thief; also that he has committed several burglaries; his general reputation is bad; he committed the burglaries some 9 years ago; I have been employed by Maxwell to a few suborners; I made no bargain for any compensation; I do expect something for it; I have not known Carroll to steal for the last ten years; I heard a man say yesterday he was a scoundrel; he has been pointed out to me frequently; he has not been arrested for the last ten years; I have heard of his character from Hays and Bowyer; they speak of him as a bad man, and would not believe him under oath; I have never seen him in company with thieves; I would not swear that he has been in the State prison more than once.

B. W. Osborne, Esq., sworn.—I know Carroll; I know nothing of his character for truth and veracity; his reputation is as far as I know is bad; would not believe him under oath, uncorroborated.

Cross-Examined.—I should be compelled to issue a warrant upon his oath; it is not necessary because I know a man to be bad that I should believe he would perjure himself at all times; Carroll has never been brought before me for any thing; I never knew him to swear falsely; I know of no criminal act against him for the last ten years.

Gilbert Hay, another police officer of the Tombs, sworn.—I know Carroll; his reputation is bad; I would not believe him under oath, unless corroborated.

Cross-Examined.—He has been sentenced twice since 1832; I do not recollect ever arresting him since 1837; he has had the eyes of the police on him for the last ten years.

Anno C. Allen sworn.—I reside at Newton, Mass.; I was in the city in the month of February, 1845; I am

the daughter of Mrs. Costello; I lived at her house in Lispenard street; there was no dead body in that house during the month of February 1845; there were no pick females in the house at the time; I heard the statement of Carroll yesterday; it is not true that I told him that there was no fire in the front room; he was there the evening I was dressing to go to the theatre; he enquired for Mrs. Maxwell; he took one of the kids away with him.

Cross-Examined.—No person was sick in the house while I was there; my mother is a female physician; I do not know that she was attending any patients while I was there; I used to go up in all the rooms in the house; I went to the Park theatre that night; can't tell what was performed that night; I can't say if the circus was there that night or what it was; I think it was the Bohemian Girl; I was a witness on the trial of Madame Costello for abortion two years ago; I was called to prove that she was in Newtown with me in February, 1844, St. Valentine's day; I come from Newtown 3 or 4 times a year to see my mother; I see Mr. Maxwell when I come; I know his business; he speculates in hemp; (laughter) I know that the house in Lispenard street is to be sold; I heard it from a stranger; I have had a quarrel with Mr. Maxwell; I decline to give the cause; it is my own private business; I have never seen patients in Maxwell's house; I have never known any persons to be sick there; I have never known an instance of a female being sick there 3 or 4 days; the 3d story has two chambers in it; no one occupies them; there is one bed in each room; there are 3 bedrooms on the second floor; there was a bed in the back room on the first floor; in February, 1845, there was two servants in the house, Mary Mulholland and her mother; Mary was not employed to carry meals to the patients; mother makes no one a confidant in her business; I have heard of a female dying in her house; I have heard of persons being found dead in the house and been carried out; I am positive that the piece I saw at the theatre on the 14th of February was the Bohemian Girl; the performance was on the stage.

(The theatre was closed and the circus company were performing there at this time.—Reporter.)

Maria Slack sworn.—I reside in Needham, Mass.; I am the daughter of Mrs. Costello; I was in this city in the winter of 1845; my child was with me; I recollect Carroll bringing two kids to the house in Lispenard street; there was no dead body in the house; there were no patients there on that night; we went to the theatre; the back parlor in the house was used as a sitting room; I do not know if Carroll came in the room; I have seen Carroll at the house; heard his testimony here in relation to a dead body being under the bed; it is not true.

Cross-Examined.—I did not look under the beds the 14th of February; I might have done so; I went to the theatre with Mrs. Allen; my best impression is that the play was the Bohemian Girl; the house was so full we sat up in the 2nd tier; the performances were on the stage that night; we rode to the theatre; I think we went in a carriage.—(The sister swore they went in a sleigh.—Reporter.)—I have seen Carroll playing cards at the house with mother and Maxwell; I have seen him come and fetch money which he had collected for Mr. Maxwell.

George W. Vanderburgh sworn for People.—I am a butcher in Centre market; Carroll used to work for me in the year 1839; I trusted him with money; I found him honest; he behaved so well that I employed him a second time, the reason he left me was because the wages were too low; I would be willing to employ him again; I would believe him under oath.

Cross-Examined.—I know when I employed him that he had been in the State prison; he was but a boy when he was convicted.

Robert W. Bowyer, of the office of Chief Police, sworn for Defence.—I know Carroll; I do not know his character for truth and veracity of late years; I have known very little of him; some 10 years ago his character was bad.

Cross-Examined.—I should receive his testimony with great caution; I would believe him if he was corroborated under circumstances.

Wm. H. Sparks sworn for People.—I was formerly a police officer; I once arrested Carroll for a number of burglaries; he was pardoned by the Governor; he was then about 17 years of age; when he came out I saw him; I recommended his mother to go to Vanderburgh to get Carroll employment; Carroll has behaved himself remarkably well since; I would believe him under oath. The testimony was here closed on both sides, and the Court took a recess until 6 o'clock this evening.

Evening Session.
Mr. Talmadge summed up the case on the part of the accused in an able and forcible manner. Mr. Price followed, after which John McKoon, Esq., addressed the jury in a most forcible and eloquent speech, which occupied two hours and a half. The case was then submitted to the jury under a charge from the Recorder. They retired, and after an absence of several hours returned into Court, and having stated they were unable to agree, were discharged. They stood 9 for conviction and 3 for acquittal.

SATURDAY.
Sentence Day.—Mary Wood, alias Moll Hodges, convicted of Grand Larceny, in stealing \$100 from Charles Conners, of Ohio, was sentenced to the State prison for 5 years. Wm. Johnson and Charles Wilson, burglary 3d degree, state prison 3 years.

REUBEN ROWLEY OF WRENTHAM.—A police officer named Thomas Butler, was cast in \$125 damages, and costs in this city, on Saturday, for arresting Mr. White of St. Louis, Missouri, last fall on suspicion of being the person with the short whiskers and full breast, that drugged Reuben Rowley with the "malacaton peach, and then robbed him of his valise and money." Butler should now sue Rowley for causing the arrest by his false pretences, and he might recover some portion of the funds yet in the tin box at Rowley's place at Wrentham.

BURGLARIES AT HARRISBURG.—The Reading Gazette, Penn., says that Harrisburg is infested with numerous gangs of burglars, and that several stores have been opened during the past week. We have no doubt that these fellows belong to the committee who are charged with the business of obtaining a pardon for George Howell, the pickpocket, from the Eastern Penitentiary, on which business they were required to visit Harrisburg.

SUMMARY JUSTICE.—The Belmont Chronicle reports that a man painted black, and otherwise disguised, attempted to rob a woman near Beallsville, Ohio, of \$35, which she had recently received for a horse. She handed him some bank notes, and while he was counting the money to see whether he had got the whole amount, she struck him over the head with a poker, which broke his skull and killed him on the spot.

The Staten Island Tragedy.

OR THE HORRIBLE MURDER

EMELINE HOUSEMAN AND HER INFANT CHILD.

(AS IS SUPPOSED)

BY POLLY BODINE.

"SAL.—This is the very top, The height, the crest, or crest unto the crest, Of murders arms: this is the bloodiest shame, The wildest savagery, the vilest stroke, That ever wall-eyed wrath or staring rage Presented to the tears of soft remorse."

PEN.—All murders past do stand excused in this, And this so sole, and so unmatchable, Shall give a holiness, a purity To the yet unbegotten sin of time; And prove a deadly bloodshed but a jest, Exemplified by this heinous spectacle.

BAST.—It is a damned and a bloody work."

Emeline Houseman was the wife of George W. Houseman, of Staten Island, who at the time of the horrible occurrence we are about to relate, resided at Granite Village in Richmond County, and who was doing a thriving business in the oyster trade. They had been married about four years, and the fruit of their union was a female child of twenty months. The most ardent and sincere attachment existed between them, and the harvest of his prosperous enterprise conferred upon them a competence which shut out every obstacle to their happiness.

In the first week of November, 1843, Mr. Houseman sold a schooner which he had been in the habit of using in his trade, for \$1000, which he took home to his own house. In the first week of December following, he decided on paying a visit to Virginia, to purchase oysters, and expecting to be detained for several weeks, he took the purchase money of the schooner to New York, and having got it changed at the North River Bank, one half into specie and the other half into bills, he took it to his mother, on Staten Island, and deposited it with her for safe keeping, with the understanding that she should say nothing of the circumstance. Having completed all his arrangements, the husband of the deceased then bid his wife farewell, and set out upon his journey.

Mrs. Houseman, as it appears by the universal testimony of all of her relations, was of a very timid disposition, and seldom, if ever, ventured to sleep alone. In consequence of this unfortunate weakness, she, during the absence of her husband, always went to her mother's house for some one to sleep with her, and at such times generally found a companion in Eliza Ann Bodine, a girl of fourteen years of age, and the daughter of Polly Bodine, also a Houseman, and a sister to her husband.

Polly Bodine, the mother of this girl, and the alleged murderer of the deceased, was at the time of the tragical occurrence about thirty-five years of age. She was married at the age of fifteen, to a man named Andrew Bodine, by whom she had two children, the girl above named and a son named Albert. The connection between Polly and her husband lasted but five years, at the end of which time he found her guilty of incontinence, and separated from her. The children were sent home to be educated by their grand parents. Polly fled from the scorn which her misconduct had created, and Andrew Bodine, overcome and unmanned by the disgrace and desolation brought upon him by his faithless wife, neglected his business, took to drink, and in a short time rendered himself by his beastly excesses an object of universal loathing and disgust, though his condition at the same time challenged a sentiment of pity from just and reflecting minds, who regarded Polly as the authoress of his misfortunes. Having become blunted in every moral sense by his debasement, he fell in with a woman of much the same stamp as himself, named Simpson, whom, despite his still existing bonds with the fugitive Polly, he married.

In the meantime Polly, after having, as it appears, visited several parts of the State on her own hook, returned to New York in 1836, and fell in and formed a connection with a man named George S. Waite, then in the gold beating business, but subsequently, following the calling of an apothecary. This connection was maintained continuously from that time, to the period of the murder of Mrs. Houseman without interruption and would doubtless have been consummated by a marriage between the parties, had it not been for the obstacle of Polly's previous and still existing bonds.

Indeed, the gravity of the liaison is evidenced by the fact of her having placed her son, Albert, with him as early as 1837.

A circumstance transpired however, in 1842, which promised to remove the main difficulty. The second wife of Polly's husband, (Mrs. Simpson) while living with a woman named Bassett, of the same character, as herself, was murdered, and Andrew Bodine and the woman Bassett were arrested as perpetrators of the deed. All the evidence that could be adduced, however, was insufficient to definitely fix the crime on either of them, as it appeared that the woman was killed during a drunken orgie, and nobody could tell how or by whom. Mrs. Bassett accordingly was discharged, but the circumstance of Bodine's unlawful marriage coming before the court, and it being conceived that he was no great benefit to society, and that he should be made to "suffer some," an indictment for bigamy immediately followed, on which he was found guilty, and sentenced to the State prison for 2 years. This took place in January, 1843, about one year before the murder of Emeline Houseman and her child.

When this event took place, Polly ventured to speak more plainly her attachment to Waite, whom she represented as a man of wealth, and with whom her son Albert had already advantageously served for seven years as a clerk. In this state do we find Polly and her paramour in the winter of 1843, and pausing but to remark that the former was *enclinte* by him at the time. We will now take up the thread of the actual occurrence—only premising that the \$1000 which was the purchase money of the schooner, was generally supposed to be in Mrs. Houseman's house, as Mr.

Houseman had imprudently, come up to the island with the bag containing the specie openly in his hand.

Mr. Houseman deposited this money secretly with his mother at her own house, (the residence of Polly) and left for Virginia in the first week in December. During his absence, Eliza Ann Bodine had been his wife's principal companion, until the Tuesday previous to the murder, when he was sent by her mother to pay a visit to a Mr. Smith Freeman's at some distance from Granite Village. She did not go till Wednesday morning, when she left, saying that she would return on the Friday following. On Thursday, the day after her departure, Polly Bodine, who had taken her daughter's place at Mrs. Houseman's, despatched a note to Mrs. Freeman, by a baker who was travelling that way, directing her not to let her daughter return home, as the roads were very muddy.

On Friday the 22d, and Saturday the 23d December, Miss Matilda O'Rourke visited the deceased at her house, to keep her company, and left at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the latter day, when Polly Bodine came in for the evening, and for the purpose of sleeping with her sister-in-law that night. When she left, Mrs. Houseman had on the same dress which was afterwards found around the feet of her charred and mutilated body, and Miss O'Rourke had observed her put away the silver spoons, the sugar tongs, her gold watch, and also observed upon the child's neck, the coral beads and clasp which were afterwards pawned, with other things, by Polly Bodine, on the day of the discovery of the murder.

After having gone over to Mrs. Houseman's house as above described, Polly Bodine did not return home until six o'clock on the following (Sunday) morning, when she was let in by her mother. The old lady then retired, and Polly went to work and made the breakfast, and did not leave the house until four o'clock in the afternoon.

One of the family named Caroline Van Name, whose statements it is proper to say, have been very contradictory and varying, stated that at nine o'clock on that morning, she had looked out of the window, and saw the deceased sweeping off her back stoop, but had not thought proper to mention the circumstance, and Miss O'Rourke, who lived at some distance, testified, that while looking out of her garret window about the same time in the morning, she saw Mrs. H. go from the woodhouse to the kitchen with an armful of wood. At noon Polly, while looking out of the window was heard to remark—"There goes a dandy looking fellow up Emeline's steps." At four o'clock, Polly putting on her hat, said she would go over and sleep with Emeline, but after having been absent a few minutes returned, saying that the doors were fastened; but that she had looked into the window; that the bed was made up high and all was in order, and that she supposed Emeline had gone out. After awhile she made it appear as if she would have gone over again, but some one dissuading her from it, she relinquished her intention. That night she slept in the room with her father and mother, and with Caroline Van Name.

Early on Monday, (Christmas) morning, before daybreak, Polly Bodine arose for the purpose of going to New York, and having made breakfast, set out an hour before it was necessary, to take the stage that was to bear her to the boat at the Quarantine dock. While waiting at the front of the house for the stage to come along, a small boy named John Thompson, went to the house of the deceased by the direction of his grandmother who was ill, to get some pills, and after knocking violently came over to old Mrs. Houseman's to inquire where Emeline was? Mrs. H. told him that the windows were open on Sunday afternoon and closed again about dark, and that she supposed Emeline was "either home or else out." The boy then returned, and while striking the door with his knee and calling upon the deceased, was interrupted by Polly Bodine, who asked him "if he was going to kick that door down."

When the stage came along, Polly Bodine, with a large basket and a small one, got into it, and it is remarked by one of the female passengers that on passing the house of the deceased, she leaned forward and put her head out of the window to look at it.

On the arrival of the boat at New York, which was about nine o'clock on Tuesday morning, the accused was met by Albert Bodine, her son. On their road to Waite's store she stopped on the corner of Barclay and Greenwich street and bought Albert a pair of boots; a little further up Greenwich street she bought a hood, and then went into another store still farther on and purchased two green veils. They then went to Waite's apothecary store at No. 232 Canal street. As soon as Waite saw the accused and her son, he sent the latter out of the room on some pretence, and on his returning in five minutes, he sent him out again. This time he stayed about fifteen minutes. Polly, a few minutes after this took the larger basket and went out on pretence of getting it mended, and Waite then sent Albert to Washington market to get a leg of mutton and insisted that Albert should go, though the latter remonstrated and said there was plenty to eat in the house, and that the market would be shut up on Christmas day, &c. He returned, he says, about two o'clock, and on asking why his mother had left, was told by Waite that she had eaten something shortly after his departure and had then gone out. In about fifteen minutes after this Polly returned, and after leaving some cakes for Albert and staying a few minutes (between three and four o'clock) she left on pretence of going to a Mrs. Strang's to sleep for the night.

We must now go back for an hour or two for the purpose of inquiring what took place during the previous two or three hours of Polly's absence, that bears upon this murder; for (though we have not yet found it necessary to state it,) the bodies of Emeline Houseman and her babe lay butchered by an atrocious hand in that silent, noiseless house at Staten Island, on which Polly Bodine had cast a farewell glance from the stage window that very morning.

During the period of this absence, a woman dressed in a cloak, hood and veil, went to the pawnbroker's shop of A. Adolphus, at 332 William-street, and offering a gold watch, wished to obtain a loan of \$70 upon it. Adolphus offered \$35, and the woman agreed, received the money, and gave the name of Henderson, of Bergen, New Jersey. It was the watch of Emeline

Houseman, which Miss O'Rourke had seen in her possession on the previous Saturday. We next find this same woman at the pawnbroker's shop of John J. Lory, No. 24 East Broadway, where she pawned the gold chain belonging to the same watch. She obtained a loan of \$24 on it, and gave the name of Ellen Henderson, of Bergen, N. J. We find her, also, during the same interval, at the pawnbroker's shop of Davis, in Chatham-street, where she pawned the silver spoons which Miss O'Rourke had seen in possession of the deceased on the previous Saturday before the arrival of the fire, and gave the same name and residence as before. We next trace this same woman, at or near 2 o'clock, to Hart's, No. 37 Chatham-street, where she pawned some more of the spoons of the deceased, and gave the same name and residence as before. And finally a woman—how habited the storekeeper cannot tell—during the specified period, to the store of Thompson & Fisher, jewelers, No. 331 Broadway, and changed the ear-rings of the deceased, the clasp of the infant, and a breast-plate, for a hair bracelet and received 50 cents change. So much for the period of time while Albert Bodine was on his errand to the market, and previous to his mother's return to Waite's.

Polly left Waite's between 3 and 4 o'clock on the eventful Christmas afternoon, to go, as we have stated before, to Mrs. Strang's, to sleep that night; but Mrs. Strang, who lived at the time in Eighth-street, testified that the accused did not sleep there that night, and had not slept at her house in three or four years. Polly's whereabouts, from the time of her departure from Waite's house, on Christmas afternoon, until the following morning, stands to this hour unaccounted for. At half-past nine on that (Christmas) night the dwelling of George Houseman was discovered to be on fire. The quiet of the village instantly gave place to a universal commotion, and those who had speculated on Mrs. Houseman's singular non-appearance since the previous Saturday were seized with the most painful forebodings. All rushed forward to save their absent neighbor's dwelling, and soon the majority of the inhabitants of the village were gathered round it. The house was completely closed, and it required some effort to obtain an entrance; but after ingress had been effected, it was found that the fire was confined to the kitchen, adjoining the main building, which was used as the deceased's bedroom. Having extinguished the flames, they lifted the mass of ruins formed by the smouldering bed, and there, to their astonishment, found a weighty mass, which, upon further examination, proved to be the charred remains of Mrs. Houseman and her little babe. Every soul present recoiled with a shudder of unmingled horror, and the non-appearance of the unfortunate woman stood horribly revealed. She had been murdered! There was a red mark around her neck; around her wrists were the fragments of a handkerchief, which, from the position of the hands and knees, and the deep lacerations of the wrists, showed plainly that she had been bound to her sacrifice. A part of her head had been burnt off, and nearly all the cranium of the child was consumed to its base; a fragment of the infant's skull, with the scalp and hair attached, was found among the ruins, with the blood on the inner side fresh, plainly proving that the fire had been but the sequel of the

"Gracious action of some heavy hand."

"The fire was entirely confined to the corner in which the bed stood. All of the witnesses who saw the fire, swear that the fire appeared to be under the bed. The bodies were covered with cinders and burning fragments of the bed-clothes; but nothing was on fire beneath them. They appeared to be lying next to the floor, and all the fire was above them. This is conclusive, from the fact, that under the body of Mrs. Houseman, who was found lying on her side, the spot on the floor where the hip bone had rested was not burnt in the least. One witness says, the fire seemed to burn under the clothing more than on the top. The bodies were partially moved by a stick, and afterwards carried out into the back kitchen by Daniel Crocheron and Abm. Miller. Wholly thought the head of Emeline was drawn back, as if the throat had been cut, as did some others. Crocheron carried the bureau (which stood about two feet from the foot of the bed) out upon the front stoop before any of the drawers were opened. Old Mrs. Houseman then began to open them, and called upon him to break open the two or three lower drawers, for they were so much warped she could not open them without breaking them. He saw the small glass-covered box lying in the upper drawer, with the cotton in it, and the watch gone. He saw no jewelry. Mrs. Houseman, Eliza Ann, Crocheron, &c., swear that the watch, spoons, sugar-tongs, jewelry, &c., were all gone. The box, which the old woman says was in these drawers, containing George's papers, was not smoked in the least; everything else was completely blackened and smoked up. The heat must have been sufficiently intense in these drawers to blister the paint on the box, if it had been in there. There was a quarter eagle and two metallic coins found wrapped in a small piece of paper in one of the drawers. The bureau was much burnt—the veneering warped off; the drawers were also warped, and the whole article of furniture spoiled. Everything was completely blackened up; the smoke penetrated the closets, so as to leave the marks of dishes standing on the shelves—the fire was principally confined to the back corner of the head of the bed. The frame of the bedstead was much less burnt on the front than on the back side; also the bed-curtains, which hung around the front and foot of the bed, were but little consumed, which goes to show that the fire must have been communicated to the back side of the bed. D. Crocheron states that the bed-curtains had the appearance of having been rolled up, and therefore could not have been on the bed. He and some other persons put up the bedstead afterwards, and found that the back part was the most consumed. The flames on the floor and wall were entirely at the head of the bed. The upper extremities of the bodies were most burnt, and the heads apparently were laying over a hole burnt in the floor. The post mortem examination by Drs. Harrison, Clarke and Eadie proved conclusively that violence had been used previous to the fire. The radius of the left arm was broken, and the end of the fractured bone charred, showing that the fire had been communicated subsequently to the fracture. Near the fracture was a flesh wound, an inch or an inch and a half in length, with extravasated blood around it, denoting that it must have been inflicted previous to the death. The right wrist had a black silk handkerchief bound tight around it, and was consumed to the knot. The flesh wound under it was unburnt, and retained its natural color. In the wrinkles of the left wrist was found another piece of black silk handkerchief, corresponding with the first, and the arms were drawn into a position indicating that they had been tied. The marks, with the position of the

bodies, indicate a violent death. In addition, the front kitchen door was found unfastened by the back bolt and bar, which usually fastened it. Geo. Houseman afterwards found the bar outside the door, without the marks of smoke upon it. As John Thompson tried the door in the morning, and found it fastened, it appears most certain the person who fired the building entered that way, and must have had the key."

When was this horrid deed performed?

In answer to this we have the testimony of Mrs. Jane Taylor of Granite village, who lives near the house of the deceased, and who swears that about nine o'clock on the previous Saturday night she heard the screams of a woman, and throwing up the windows to look after its cause, she saw a man going down the road-side below Houseman's. It was very dark when she raised the window; he kind-stopped and stood still, and then went on again slowly and made a stumble. She thought it was a crazy man named Stephen Kingston. It was afterwards proved to have been him.

Who did the deed?

This question from the circumstances which have been elicited, connects itself with a further enquiry of "where was Polly Bodine when it was done?" The last we have seen of her was on Monday afternoon at four o'clock, in New York. We next hear of her at day break on Tuesday morning after the fire at Staten Island, going on board of the boat at 20 minutes past six, (though she knew it did not start till eight) and answering to a colored woman of the boat, who casually remarked that she had taken an early start—"Yes, I have walked a great way." She then asked for something to eat and drink, and called for a piece of pie and a glass of gin. Having disposed of these, she then took a seat in an obscure part of the cabin, and never moved until the boat arrived at New York.

In the same boat, at the same time, was Mr. S. B. Freeman, at whose house on Staten Island the daughter of the accused had been staying for the few previous days. He was then on his way to New York to find Polly Bodine, and to acquaint her with the murder. Neither Polly nor he saw each other during the trip, and immediately on the arrival of the boat, Freeman posted off directly to Waite's store, in expectation of finding Polly there. The following extract from the minutes of his testimony on one of the preliminary examinations, will best explain what followed.

"I found Waite and Albert in the store. I inquired right away where his mother was—he said she was not in, and inquired what I wanted of her, or what was the matter. I said to him there was suspicions that Mrs. Houseman and child was murdered, and the house had been robbed. Albert was anxious to go and look for his mother; Waite spoke against his going to look for his mother, although Albert went out, and was gone but three or four minutes, when he came back, said he had been at the market, and could not find her. While Albert was gone, Waite asked me what reason there was to think it was a murder, and witness told him the watch and silver spoons were also stolen. Waite said he expected her in every minute, and he would send her down, and her son would come with her if he liked. Waite did not say anywhere she had gone; Albert told me that she had gone to market—either Waite or Albert told witness she had gone to market or to Mrs. Strang's—I think it was Albert. After he came back from market, then told him she was at Mrs. Strang's."

Freeman did not wait for Polly, but being satisfied with having left the information, departed from the store. In a few minutes afterwards Polly came in. Waite then told her what Freeman had communicated and on hearing it, remarked at once that she must go right down to the island. She then took Albert out with her and bought him an overcoat for \$12, and bought herself a pair of shoes. They then went back to Waite's store and from there went to Pier No. 1, and took passage in the half past one o'clock boat for Staten Island.

On this very boat, as accident would have it, George W. Houseman, the witless and childless husband, who had just returned, met the accused. On seeing him she burst into a flood of tears and touchingly bemoaned his sad misfortune; but the wretched husband, as if nature instinctively refused the hollow offering, avoided her presence and sought a refuge in the solitude of the forward cabin. On this passage, Polly gave to Albert the hair bracelet which she had purchased with the murdered infant's clasp and his mother's ear-rings; with directions to give it to his sister Eliza Ann. But on arriving at Port Richmond Polly resumed possession of it herself, and since that time no trace of it has been ever seen.

On her arrival at home among her friends, and among the relations of the deceased, none were louder in their lamentations for the victims than was Polly Bodine; and with her tears, she mingled protestations that some cruel hand had robbed her of her dearest friend on earth. The Coroner's inquest numbered her among its witnesses on the following day, and when she accompanied the woeful pageant that followed the bodies to their grave, she joined in the fervent prayers that were offered up for the detection and punishment of the inhuman authors of the bloody deed.

On Thursday evening the Coroner's Jury brought in a verdict of wilful murder, and for the purpose of ferreting out the perpetrators, a committee of investigation was appointed from out of the inhabitants of the place. Nay, so great was the excitement, and so much consternation did the very mystery of the deed occasion, that it was supposed that a gang of murderers had descended upon the island for the purpose of carrying out an extensive system of murder and pillage; and muskets were brushed up; doors barricaded and the village, about nightfall presented the appearance of a town awaiting the arrival of the enemy.

At length a few of those little circumstances began to leak out, which make a chain of such tremendous strength when linked together, and it began to be whispered about that there was reason to suppose that Polly Bodine might be the murderess. Still there was not enough to justify the open expression of such an opinion, or to warrant her arrest. The friends of the husband urged him to offer a reward of \$1000 for the detection of the perpetrators, accompanied by a minute description of the stolen property, but whenever this was recommended in Polly's presence, she opposed it. Nay, to such a length did her opposition go, that one witness testified on his first examination that she had said in his presence, that if a reward were offered, she would "cut her throat," but on subsequent

investigation he stated that he was not positive that she had made use of any such language. However, the proposition of the offer of reward prevailed, and unable to stem the deluge, Polly attempted to parry it by giving a misdirection of the articles to be described. But she was corrected by other members of the family, and the effort availed her nothing.

On Friday, the reward was decided on, and the advertisement was sent up to the city to be in time for the evening papers. From this moment Polly appears to have lost the greatest portion of her self-command, and in the extremity of her uneasiness she sent, in two hours after the despatch of the reward, the following letter and \$35 to Waite, which she despatched by her son Albert to this city.

"Mr. Waite, you can't imagine my troubles, as I slept with Emmeline last. I want you to get a suit of close and come to see me with Albert. Close the store—you will be examined concerning my coming to New York on Monday. You and Albert must say that Albert came to the ferry for me and I remain with you all day, with the exception of going in Spring street for about 10 or 15 minutes to get a basket mended, went out the next morning about the same length of time, was going to stay some days, but her brother-in-law came to let her know about the accident. I and my son return returned to the island immediately, you will be treated well. We are all worn out with examinations. Your store and all is going to be searched and other places. Hide the things I left and have them put where they cannot be found. If (the writing is obliterated here for half a line) should ask (another half line obliterated here) your house, say no."

Having waited till the arrival of the last boat from the city, in expectation of seeing Waite, without success the uneasiness of Polly appeared to increase. Not long after this, it was remarked in her presence by one of the family, that she was guilty of the murder. No one made a direct reply to this remark, neither did the accused make any answer to it, but after a long lapse of about ten minutes, she got up and went out. The night was freezing cold; she had on neither shawl nor hat, and she wore a thin dress; but she chose rather to brave the vengeance of the elements, than the dreadful penetrations of human inquiry into her guilt. After she had been absent a short time, search was made for her high and low. The whole house was ransacked, and even the well was looked into, on the presumption that in the first desperation of detection she had committed suicide; but the search was fruitless, and the dreadful suspicion of her guilt stood half confirmed. The family from that moment resolved never to countenance her again.

How and where she spent that dreadful night, no one but herself can tell; but on the following morning (Saturday 30th) she presented herself again at the steamboat, and went by the first trip to the city. She wore a veil at the time, and as one of the witnesses thinks a shawl. (On the same day the family missed a hood and shawl.)

In the meantime, Waite, who had received Polly's letter, purchased a new suit with the \$35 which she had sent him, and set out in the first boat in the morning for the island, in company with the boy. On their road down, he told Albert to say that his mother slept with him on the night after Christmas, and that she had not been out of the store more than ten or fifteen minutes during Christmas day. On their arrival at Staten Island, they took the stage, and when approaching the burnt house, the boy pointed it out to Waite several times, and tried to get him to look at it, but could not get him to do so. It however appears in favor of this man, that he slept with Albert on Saturday, Sunday and Monday nights, while the three stages of the tragedy were in progress. After remaining on the island for a few hours, evincing marked uneasiness at Polly's sudden disappearance, but expressing his firm convictions that she was at his house in New York, Waite set out to return, but was arrested on board the boat and taken into custody. On searching him, the above letter was found.

This letter changed every doubt into conviction, and the cry was up for Polly Bodine. Consigning Waite into the hands of the authorities at Port Richmond, the officers went up in the boat instead of him, with the determination of searching her out, whom they now firmly believed to be the murderess.

The officers arrived at Waite's house between six and seven o'clock on Saturday evening, but found the bird flown, though the bed was yet warm, in evidence that the occupant had but shortly risen. The following testimony elicited from a witness of the first trial in Richmond county, will serve to explain what became of her.

"Mrs. Laura Daniels called and sworn—I resided at 459 Washington street last winter; my shop was about a dozen houses from that occupied by Waite; as near as I can recollect it was between six and seven o'clock on Saturday evening, when a strange woman came to my house and asked for lodgings; I told her I was not in the habit of receiving lodgers, but I could give her lodgings; she said she had not taken tea, but would take tea with me; she said she had come up in the morning and had done considerable shopping, and was tired and weary; after tea I asked her where she came from, and she said from Staten Island; I then said if she came from Staten Island she must know something about the murder; she said that a boy who lived at the apothecary store said that the murdered woman was his aunt; she said it was her sister-in-law; I said it was a dreadful thing, and she said 'yes'; I said the woman murdered was aged 22, and the child 18 months; I asked her if they had any suspicions of any body; she said yes, of a colored family that had lived on the island; she did not say that they suspected them exactly; I asked if they done it to get their money; she said her brother had brought the money up openly in a bag or basket; she said she was tired, and I concluded to make the bed and let her go to bed; she then undressed and went to bed; I then went into the shop. She had told me that she had been doing a heavy shopping, and had left most of the things round at the apothecary shop; I thought then that the things might be taken away from the apothecary store, and I then went into the bedroom and told her in a whisper; she was laying with her hands over her face; I told her the constables were searching the house; she said she wondered what it was for; she then got up and commenced dressing herself; she then asked me what there was to pay; I told her not much; she handed me two two-shilling pieces, and I handed one back and gave her a shilling change for the other; she said she would go round and see what the searching was about, and it was likely she would return and lodge there; I told her then I would let the bed stand; she asked me if the shop was full of people, and I told her no; I told her there was no back door to go out; I told her this more in fun than any thing else, without any reason; she then passed out of the door through the shop, into

the street; I did not see her again that night; she had a green veil on that night; she pulled her veil off as she came into my shop; it was about 9 o'clock when she went away."

From this hour until noon of the following day, (Sunday) we find no trace of this unhappy wretch, but at that time a Mr. Coddington, who had read a notice in the Herald of that morning that her arrest was desired, met her in Spring street near Hudson, and accosted her. She recognized him at once, and he then asked her if she had heard the reports in circulation about her; she replied she had. He then asked her if she knew also that the officers were in search of her; she said she did, but that she was innocent, and intreated him not to take her before a magistrate. He then took her to Alderman Vandervoort's, who, after a short stay at his house, drove in company with them both to the Tombs in a carriage. She told Coddington that she had neither eat nor slept for one or two nights; that she had left the house in Washington street on Saturday night; crossed over towards the East River; walked out to Harlem and back; but that on returning to the city in the morning, she came down town and went to church in Franklin street; that she had forgotten her basket in the pew, containing a pair of gloves and a black crape veil.

She said all that she had eaten the night before was a piece of pie, and that she had had a spasm in the street, and had fallen and bruised her face, as he might see. Mr. Coddington upon the trial was not allowed to give any more of the conversation of the accused than we have related above, as he had promised to protect her if she would go to the island. An objection was likewise made to her confessions to Alderman Vandervoort, inasmuch as he was a magistrate and the accused had not been previously made acquainted with her rights. There is reason to believe, that the accused, under the physical and mental prostration of that dreadful night, either did, or wished to, make a full confession.

Polly Bodine was taken to Staten Island on the same day of her arrest and consigned to Richmond County Prison. As soon as the accused was safely in custody, the several pawnbrokers, before named, at whose shops were pledged the various articles stolen from the house of the deceased between the terrible Saturday night and Monday morning, went to see her, and instantly recognized in her remarkable countenance the features of Mrs. Henderson, of Bergen, New Jersey, who had visited their shops on Christmas day.

This made the evidence of the murder irrefragable, and the alarm of the citizens of Richmond county, that their place was the resort of a band of murderers, subsided, and putting up their muskets and relinquishing their state of armed defence, they placed their trust for justice in the law.

We have seen how that trust has been rewarded. A trial was had at Richmond County on the 24th June, succeeding the murder, which lasted several days and resulted in Polly's escape by the refusal of one juror to convict where death was the punishment. She was subsequently tried in April of the following year, (1845) in the city of New York, and convicted, but escaped through the blunders of the judge's law, twenty seven of whose decisions out of twenty nine were reversed by the Supreme Court, and a new trial ordered. An attempt was made to try her again before the same court, but the immense population of New York could not afford twelve persons but who believed her guilty. In consequence of this she was removed to Newburgh, where she was again tried in the early part of the present month, when she was acquitted, through the judge charging on the side of the defence, and directing the jury to suspect the truth of the testimony of the witnesses with whom she pawned the murdered woman's property.

THE INCEST CASE.—In the case of Mr. Burnett, now under investigation in New York, on a charge of incest, the testimony of his two daughters, Mrs. Aims and Almira Burnett, appears to be altogether in favor of their father, and does not corroborate the statements of Mrs. Waddell, as was anticipated.—*Boston Star*.

The above statement from the Boston Star is false. Almira Burnett, not only testified to the cruel abuse of her father, but also as to his lascivious and offensive indecencies towards her. Mrs. Aims has not yet testified at all.

THE EXPRESS ROBBERY.—We find the following articles among our exchange papers. Our readers will remember that we predicted just such a result as is here made evident. What new humbugging movement will follow next?

THE EXPRESS ROBBERY.—Benj. Pratt, Jas. Purdy and Sally Ann, Purdy, alias Brown, accused in participating in the robbery of Livingston & Wells' Express, were discharged from custody by the Justice at Rochester, on the ground that he had no jurisdiction in the case. They were taken in custody to Philadelphia, to be dealt with for the offence in that State.

The amount of money already recovered, is about \$14,500.

SECOND ARREST OF DR. HATCH.—The Doctor was arrested in Rochester on Monday afternoon—says the Advertiser—upon complaint of Oliver Lee, of Buffalo, in a civil suit, for the amount of money lost by him at the time of the Express robbery. He was held to bail in the sum of \$2,500—H. Wells, D. N. Davis and L. B. Van becoming his sureties.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—It is a somewhat singular fact that there were not more than twenty persons in the court room at Newburgh, when the verdict in Polly Bodine's case was rendered. What was the cause of this wonderful public apathy to the intensely exciting character of the case? Can, or rather will the Newburgh papers tell.

National Police Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1846.

POLLY BODINE.—We give in another part of to-day's paper a careful outline of the history of the dreadful Staten Island murder, of which the above named woman stands accused, and of which she has been once convicted and acquitted; and we also accompany it with a likeness of the supposed murderer, which for accuracy of delineation, truthfulness of expression and artistic finish, by far exceeds any portraiture ever before presented to the public.

We have scarcely any thing to add to the remarks which we have already bestowed upon the past history of this remarkable case, further than to urge public attention anew to a serious examination of Judge Barculo's singular philosophy in relation to positive testimony, as applicable to the evidence of the pawnbroker's; and to his grave adoption of the hypothesis in relation to the organized banditti of New York.

In relation to the first, we have only to say that we do not believe it probable that four men, whether Jews or Christians, would be guilty of perjury, without any adequate motive to impel them; and, neither do we consider it possible that they could have been mistaken under the circumstances. There is no class of men in society, nay, not even police officers, who are more scrutinizing and accurate observers of human countenances than pawnbrokers; for it is their business to suspect every person whom they do not know; and we do not believe, moreover, that any person could have looked upon the face of Polly Bodine (remarkable as it is at any time) on Christmas morning and have forgotten it to his dying day. For that reason alone, without the irresistible corroborations of the case, we implicitly believe them, notwithstanding they did testify positively, that Polly Bodine and Mrs. Henderson of Bergen, N. J., were one and the same person.

In relation to the Judge's second position, "that there was reason to believe that the murder had been committed by some of the numerous and adroit gangs of villains who infest New York, and who had subsequently forged the circumstances to cast suspicion on the accused," we beg to leave the answer to the intelligence of the public, and have only to add on our own part, that we believe the vagary will be rejected as absurd by every man of experience amongst us.

But enough of the past. In relation to the future, it is our duty to state, that we have been informed it is the intention of the prosecuting attorney of Orange county, to enter a *nolle prosequi* at the opening of the next term on all the remaining charges against the prisoner; and we must say, from the singular manner in which the late trial was conducted, in all its parts, we are forced to yield some apprehension to the rumor. This intention however, though it deeply concerns the public at large, is of the greatest and most vital interest to Richmond county. Up to the present hour she has never flagged in her duty. She has incurred immense expenses in the stern pursuit of justice, and she still stands ready to sacrifice thousands of dollars more, even at the expense of a direct tax upon every one of her citizens, to avenge the blood of her martyred children. It is of vital interest therefore, for her to inquire whether after having been thrice baffled in her honest purpose by the quibbles of a false system of legal practice, she is to be entirely robbed of all hope of justice, in the end, by the technical advantages of a change of venue.

God help the cause of Justice!

CORRECTION.—The second line of the seventh paragraph of the last column of page 291 should read Monday morning instead of "Tuesday morning."

THE VAN NESS FAMILY.—Mr. Van Arsdale, the only survivor of those attacked by the negro Freeman, in the recent tragedy at Auburn, is gradually recovering from his wounds, and is able to be about, though he has lost the use of his arm. There are two children of the family who escaped the murderer's vengeance—a boy, aged six years, and a girl, aged nine. They now reside with their grandfather. Mrs. Wyck-off, the last victim killed, was the mother of Mrs. Van Ness.

MAXWELL THE ALLEGED BODY SNATCHER.—**HORRIBLE DEEDS OF THE ABORTIONISTS.**—The trial of this man for the disposal of one of the unhappy victims of his wife, the murderess Costello, resulted on Saturday morning last, as have, of late, all trials for atrocious crimes, in a failure to convict. The case, however, has made a profound impression upon the public mind; and, that the salutary lesson which it teaches may not be lost, we will trespass on our readers with a repetition of a small portion of the clear, consistent, and highly credible testimony of the witness, Carrol, as published in our last week's paper:

Carrol.—Dr. Weeks told me a man was coming to sell me dead bodies, and I afterwards found it was Maxwell. He called up to the house in 17th-street, and asked me if I would buy dead bodies: I told him yes; and asked where he was going to get them. He told me that was his business, and asked me if I would take bodies with the heads off; I said no, the doctors could not inject them. He said he would come up the next evening and fetch them in a wagon, as many as he could get. He did not come; he came a week or ten days after, and asked me if I was in business with any one; I said no, and he said he would like to go into partnership with me. On the 13th of February, he called on me about 9 o'clock A. M., and said he had got one. I asked him where he had got it. He said it was one of his old woman's customers who had stepped out. I was to wait till dark, and come and take the body away from 34 Lispenard-street. I drove up there about dusk. This was on the 14th of February. Maxwell opened the door. I went in the front room, and Madam Costello stood with a light in the room. The body was in a bag, in the front room, behind the door. Maxwell told me in the morning that the body was in the back room, under the bed; that he brought it down the night before on his back, and put it under the bed in the back room. He told me the bag was heavy. I took hold of it, and helped him put it on the sleigh. A man was on the other side of the street, and Maxwell said, potatoes are very high. This was said for the purpose of throwing the man off his guard—he put a buffalo skin in the sleigh, drove off, went to Jersey City, and went to the rope walk; he lifted the body through the window; he then took the cover from the box, emptied part of the saw dust on the floor; he wanted to put bag and all in; I objected to it; Maxwell untied the bag, and he put the body in the box; Maxwell went off to get a spade; it was a body of a female lately deceased, not probably dead over 24 hours; the head and neck was very black, the tongue projected out of the mouth between the teeth; a frothy substance round the mouth, about twenty-seven years of age, above the ordinary size; the muscles were much relaxed, the lips much swollen, a glutinous substance on the stomach, round face, dark hair and eyes, dark complexion, and regular features, stout built, and the appearance of a Scotch girl; the hair was loose over the face; I threw it aside; Maxwell came back and asked me what was the cause of the head and neck looking so black; I said I could not account for it. He nailed up the box and marked it Samuel Whitney, Woodstock, Vt., care of Peter Dudley, Concord, N. H. Maxwell told me that this female had been operated upon by Madam Costello; that they thought she was doing well, but she went off in a hurry. Mrs. Costello said she had been screwed up, (an abortion performed) and she never was so astonished when she went off in a hurry.

A great effort was made to impeach the testimony of this witness, but the police officers who testified against his character were obliged to admit that they had not known him to be guilty of any crime in ten years.

It is true he stood self condemned by his acknowledgement of participation with Maxwell in his revolting traffic, but infamous witnesses must be sometimes used for the revelation of infamous crimes, and we must not look for an unstained citizen in the confederate of a body-snatcher. Carrol was a fit assistant in just such work as the husband of a wholesale murderess is likely to have in hand, and no well balanced mind can resist the conviction of the entire truth of his testimony.

We do not consider the denial of Dr. Weeks as affecting its credibility a jot, for while his motives for concealment are overwhelming Carrol's are scarcely biased. We believe Carrol, and we are not obliged to believe him; for if there is any question as to credibility between them, the balance lies immensely in favor of the former, by every fair rule of reasoning.

The most important light in which we can view this trial, is, as to the revelations which it makes of the horrid practices of the abortionists, and the proof which it gives of the crimes we have repeatedly charged upon them.

We know that great numbers of young females go secretly to the dens of these women to be delivered of their shame; we know also that many of them must die, like the victim above alluded to, under the rude butchery of a forced delivery, and we now know, by the testimony of this trial what becomes of their remains. A solitary and bloody death-bed, a nameless corpse, and the cold slaughter of the dissecting knife! And yet these things are of daily occurrence in our midst, and the wretches whose skirts are red with the murder, or whose fingers are moist with the inhuman traffic, jostle simple innocence in every thoroughfare and outface the law with their blood stained gold.

We spoke of murder! We did not use it idly, but meant that it should bear all its proper weight upon the context; for we believe that

the miscreants who can make a trade of strangling the unborn and of trafficking in the dead, will not stop at any stage of crime to accomplish their unholy ends.

Speaking of one of his first appointments with Maxwell, Carrol says:

"Maxwell did not meet me at the time he appointed; he said he supposed I thought he was making a fool of me, but she was not quite ready; that night when he went down home he intended to cut her d—d head off, and went to the room for that purpose, but when he got there, his heart failed him, and he could not do it; he said he could have made a good thing of it, for he would have got \$300 if he had done it; he said she was not quite dead."

With this evidence and with these remarks we leave the case with the public. The Jury have seen fit to disagree, and the community, when next an opportunity arises, would be justified in redressing their injuries in their own way.

POLICY OFFICES.—Now that our city has undergone its annual purification, and a gentleman has been elected to the office of its chief magistrate who is raised by his large majority above the petty influences which control small politicians, we hope to see some energetic and substantial action taken in relation to the illegal sale of policies, now carried on to such an alarming extent in every street in the city. There is no business in more direct and insolent violation of the law; there is no traffic more demoralizing in all its features and tendencies, and there is no species of gaming so absolutely pernicious in its effects as this same system of policy gambling. It is immeasurably more wicked in its designs and more injurious to society than the roulette wheel or the faro bank, for they confine their evils to the ruder sex alone, and chiefly take from those who can tolerably well afford to lose; but the policy business extends its pillage to the poor, divides the crust of the destitute, and following out its insidious corruptions, makes pilferers of one half of the female servants of the city. Indeed there is no such thing as trusting a negro as a domestic servant at all any more, for every sum that passes through her hands for the most trifling purchase, has a tariff laid upon it of one, two, or more pennies, for the purpose of feeding her passion for policy gambling. It has already become a disease of the social substratum, which it will take years to eradicate, and which should be checked at once, if we wish to see the limit of its evil in the present generation.

We again repeat our hope that our worthy mayor elect will make the abatement of this policy business one of the first reforms of his career, and we trust also, that the aldermen of the several wards will lend what aid they can to vindicate the integrity of the statute against it, in their own municipal districts. There need be no pause for the want of proof, for every negro that passes in the street is a victim of and a witness of some twenty or thirty of these vendors. There is no service to which our eight hundred policemen could be applied with more advantage to the public, than to the surveillance of these dens of iniquity; and the city authorities who give the first impulse to the good work, though they may lose a little temporary popularity among a certain class, will have the satisfaction of saving many immortal souls from impending destruction.

THE INCEST CASE.

Alleged incest of a father upon his two daughters—brutal abuse of and lascivious attempts upon a third—flight, or concealment of one of the daughters to avoid investigation—examination and testimony of the son—wonderful and horrible details.

We gave in our last week's paper a full and particular report of the testimony, taken up to the time, in the case of Daniel Burnett, a wealthy butcher of 342 Bowery, who stands charged with the unnatural and revolting crime of incest upon his own daughters.

That investigation comprised, at the time of our going to press, the testimony of Mrs. Jane Ann Waddell, a widow of about 27 years of age, and Almira Burnett, a girl of 18, both daughters of the accused; and likewise the testimony of Alexander Stewart a police officer, and Daniel H. Burnett, the son of the accused, who makes the complaint, and on whose account the two above daughters appear and testify.

Mrs. Waddell testified to repeated attempts by her father upon her from the age of fifteen to the period of her marriage, and to several similar advances afterwards, up to within a few months of the above complaint.

Pending the examination of this witness, a

subpoena for another of the daughters of Mr. Burnett, named Maria Louisa Aims, wife of Ernest Aims, was placed in the hands of her brother, Daniel H. Burnett, who repaired to the house of her husband, and returning without the witness, he made an affidavit to the effect that he had found his sister at her house, informed her of the object of his visit, and showed her the subpoena ordering her attendance. She immediately commenced crying, and said she would rather die than state what she knew of the matter—that she would not obey the summons, and if she did, she would not answer any questions touching the case. That he then told her that if she refused to answer she would be imprisoned, and she replied that she would sooner rot in prison than tell—that she had never told any one but her sister, and had never told her husband.

Officer Alexander Stewart was then despatched to subpoena her, and he testified that on arriving at the house, he met her husband, Ernest Aims, who told him that his wife had been sent to New Jersey, and if any attempt was made to get her back she would be sent to Pennsylvania, and if they pursued her there she should be sent to Texas, and that he was about to leave himself.

Almira Burnett, aged eighteen, next testified that on Saturday, the 11th April she was violently assaulted and beaten by her father; that in the early part of last summer he had made lascivious and offensive advances towards her, and that her sister, Mrs. Waddell, had told her on previous occasions of like conduct on the part of the father to her.

Daniel H. Burnett, a son of the accused, stated that ten or twelve years ago, his sister, Mrs. Waddell, had communicated her father's indecent advances towards her, and also that within the last two or three years he had attempted to force her. That in consequence of these statements he had made written remonstrances to his father on the subject, to which he had received no reply, and that finally, on receiving the statements of his sister Almira in relation to the rude assault upon her on the 11th inst. he had determined to complain against him for his manifold offences, and for that reason he had appeared at the police office with his two sisters on the previous Saturday. The examination was then postponed until the Friday following.

FURTHER EXAMINATION.

On Friday the 24th, the cross-examination of Daniel H. Burnett was commenced, but no new facts were elicited, and the case was adjourned until 10 o'clock on the following day; but on the arrival of the time appointed, it was further adjourned till 2 o'clock of the same day, to allow the witness another opportunity to examine his sister, Mrs. Aims, as a witness in the case. Not having been successful in obtaining Mrs. Aims, the witness took an officer (John Spencer) and proceeded to the residence of Mrs. Aims. Returning about one o'clock, he made an affidavit, in which he states that he had received information to the effect, that on or about the 18th of April (in the evening) his sister Maria Louisa Aims, called on deponent's wife, and, in answer to certain interrogatories, stated that her (Maria Louisa's) father was a very bad man, and that he had taken revolting liberties with her, while in bed, when she was but nine years of age, and before her mother's death, and described particularly his conduct at that time. She also stated that she witnessed a similar attempt upon her sister Jane Ann, and requested deponent's wife not to mention it, as she would never testify to the facts against her father. She further said she was about to leave the city, and that there were those who would supply her with money, and would back her in the course she had taken.

Two days after this interview she again called (in the evening) to see deponent's wife but could not see her; she then requested deponents mother-in-law to impress upon deponent's wife, the necessity of keeping secret her admissions at their former interview, as she had just been down with her father, and swore that he never had made any such attempt, and that she knew nothing bad of her father. After swearing to the above, deponent applied for an attachment to bring Mrs. Aims before the judge and have her recognise for her appearance, which was refused.

The cross examination of this witness was then resumed and continued until 6 o'clock, the whole of which time was occupied in cross examinations which elicited no new facts. It was then further adjourned to Monday last, at 9 o'clock A. M., and continued for three hours. During this period, in answer to an interrogatory, the witness testified that Jane Ann had informed him about 18 months ago, that her father had refused to pay her board, because she had had resisted his unnatural advances.

It was then proposed by the counsel for the defence that the case should go to the magistrate for his decision in the premises, but this was objected to by the witness, who protested against the closing of the case until Mrs. Aims should be produced. The case was then adjourned until Saturday, 2d May, at 10 o'clock A. M.

MORE WORK OF THE ABORTIONISTS.—The body of a dead infant was found in a vacant lot between Avenues C and D, about 6 o'clock on Friday evening last. It was in a small box, and was taken to the 11th District Station House.

ANOTHER.—A living infant was found about 10 P. M. on the same evening, in the area of the house No. 334 Broome-street. It was first left at 44 Essex street, and from thence sent to the Alms House.

ONE MORE DEAD ONE!—On Monday afternoon the captain of a schooner engaged in taking in coal ashes at the foot of Hubert-street, discovered the body of an infant floating in the dock.

The whole of the above three came doubtless from Restell's den of murder. There are no other places in the city, except the slaughter houses of the abortionists, where a mother can be delivered of her shame and dispose of her offspring without enquiry.

DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.

The great remedy for Consumption.

KNOW TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

It may truly be said, that no one has ever been so successful in compounding a medicine, which has done so much to relieve the human family, to rob disease of its terrors, and restore the invalid to health and comfort, as the inventor and proprietor of that most valuable remedy, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and none has been so generally acknowledged by the profession and others, as the author of this remedy, in Europe, nor has there ever been a more successful effort, in the short space of only six or seven years, to convince the credulous and unthinking, by means of numerous, of various kinds, by various individuals, affixing the name of Wild Cherry, and an exact copy of the name of the original preparation as well as the name of the author, to the common paragon of the shape, and call it the Balsam of Wild Cherry, has had the impudence to caution the public against the original preparation, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, which is doing so much good in the world.

BEWARE OF SUCH IMPOSTORS.

And purchase none but the original and only genuine article, as prepared by Dr. Swayne, which is the only one compounded by a regular physician, and arose from many years close attention to the Practice of the Profession, and which led to this great discovery. Thousands and tens of thousands of the best testimonials of the unparalleled success of Dr. Swayne's Compound of Wild Cherry, for the cure of

CONSUMPTION:

Coughs, Colds, Spitting Blood, Liver Complaint, Tickling of Throat, Nervous Debility, Weakness of Voice, Palpitation or Disease of the Heart, Pain in the Side or Breast, Broken Constitution from various causes, the abuse of calomel, &c., Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, &c., were declared to the world years before any other preparation of Wild Cherry came out. The most sceptical may satisfy themselves as to the truth of the above by a little inquiry in Philadelphia. The genuine article is prepared only by Dr. Swayne, whose office has been removed to N. W. corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia. The Balsam and other spurious articles of Wild Cherry has been sold out, and resold out, and the proprietors are obliged to resort to Falsehood and Stratagem to make their own out of it. The genuine article is put up in plain style, in square bottles, covered with a blue wrapper, with a yellow label, with the proprietor's signature attached. The public are requested to remember that it is Dr. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY that has and is repeatedly performing such marvellous cures of diseases which have baffled the skill of the profession, and set at defiance the whole catalogue of Patent Medicines, which are daily puffed through the organs of the press. Therefore ask for Dr. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY, and purchase no other.

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JOHN BURELL, DENTIST, HAS REMOVED from the corner of Broadway and Franklin street, formerly corner of Chambers street and Broadway, to No. 2 Union Place and Square, South East side of the Park and corner 14th street.

For the last two or three years, many of his friends have been misled, and he has had to bear the responsibility of operations not done by himself, which he will endeavor to correct hereafter. m28



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Proof against Bed Bugs!

At Gardner's Cabinet and Upholstery Warehouse, No. 69 Gold street, one door from Bookman street, New York.

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TAPSCOTT'S GENERAL EMIGRATION OFFICE.

76 South st., cor. Maiden Lane, New York, and 55 Waterloo Road Liverpool.

The subscribers wish to remind their friends and the public that they will, as heretofore, make arrangements on the best terms with persons wishing to send for their friends in any part of the Old Country. The subscribers are agents for the following lines of Liverpool ships, viz:

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IT IS PERHAPS A COMMENDABLE DECEPTION to give a beautiful color to the hair, if Nature has not done so—or hide premature grey curls and locks. Some prefer a jet black, others a glossy auburn. In either case the "Italian Hair Dye" will accomplish this without even soiling the skin. It is used by hundreds of our fashionables with approbation. Prepared and sold by A. B. SANDS & CO., Chemists, 273 Broadway, corner Chamber st. Sold also at 100 Fulton st., cor. Wm. and 77 East Broadway. Price 50 cents. feb 14

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I hereby testify that I have been afflicted with Epileptic Fits for twenty-three years. I have had the attacks severe and frequent, and to attempt a description of my sufferings is impossible. I have tried the skill of eminent physicians year after year, but found no relief. I gave up all hopes of ever again enjoying the inestimable blessing of health, or even the comforts of life, as I had struggled with this dreadful disease until I was reduced to poverty, and my only care was to prepare for another and a better world. To the afflicted I would say, I used Dr. IVAN'S and HART'S Vegetable Extract. It was this under the blessing of God that restored me to perfect health. I shall be happy to see any who would wish to converse with me on this subject at my residence, 49 Essex street.

WM. H. PARSELLS.

Sworn before me this 7th day of March, A. D. 1864. W. F. HAVEMEYER, Mayor.

TO THOSE AFFLICTED WITH FITS.

I have been afflicted with Epileptic fits for four years, My attacks were generally in the night and very severe. I have tried the skill of physicians, and have been under medical treatment in the Broadway Hospital, but was discharged without receiving any benefit. I then applied to Drs. IVAN'S & HART, 164 Grand street, as a last resort. I used their medicines some two or three months, and the result is, I am now restored to perfect health.

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This graphic and forcibly written book, confessedly the happiest from the above gifted author's pen, is now presented for the first time, without interpolation or abridgment. Hitherto, the work has been done much injustice; in the present edition the public will find a fac simile of the London copy, including the whole of the descriptive engravings, which add so much to its beauty and illustrate so well its many scenes. Those who choose can now secure a perfect copy, but the edition cannot last long.

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ARE THESE THINGS SO?

IF THE BODY DAILY RECEIVES A PROPER AMOUNT OF NUTRITION, AND DAILY EXPELS THE WORN OUT PARTS BY THE SENSIBLE AND THE INSENSIBLE EVACUANTS,

HEALTH

IS THE NATURAL CONSEQUENCE.

All medicine can do is to secure these results. Therefore, that medicine which does secure them is universal in its power for good to the human body. Let us see. The blood becomes loaded with impurities, when from any cause the pores of the skin do not perform their functions properly. A sudden change of weather may occasion this when the humors are too redundant; want of proper cleanliness, by permitting perspired particles to remain upon the skin, has the effect in some instances to retard insensible perspiration; the same effect follows the use of greasy matter to the skin, as ointments and the like. All causes which impede insensible perspiration are sure to occasion great disorder in the body. Costiveness occasions the greatest impediment to insensible perspiration of all OTHER CAUSES COMBINED. Because, the matters which have once been thrown into the bowels, are only those, which nature could not make sufficiently fine to go off any other way save by the bowels. Well. These very matters instead of being daily evacuated, are retained in the system, and re-absorbed again into the circulation! But they cannot perspire; they only load the blood with impurities; only gum up the pores; they can never go out save by the bowels, or by tumors, boils or some eruptions of the skin; good physicians know this universally as well as Doctor Brandreth. But the great difficulty in all these cases of costiveness, in all these cases of re-absorption, is that the blood not only becomes contaminated, but that the pores of the skin become so clogged with gummy matters that great danger to the body occurs. For be it known to all men, actual experiment has demonstrated that in twenty-one hours, in a healthy condition of the skin, we part by insensible perspiration with four times as much impurities from the body, as we do by all the sensible evacuations together in the same time. We cannot then fail to see the terrible consequences which must soon result to the body, when the pores are from any cause retarded in the full exercise of their power. The first thing which follows a state of costiveness is, a cold, shivering, perhaps headache; on the lungs there may be oppression, and very soon fever will follow, if it do not accompany the preceding symptoms. In health, we

PREPARING ABOUT TWO CUNES PER HOUR.

In sickness arising from the above causes, we scarcely breathe at all. Coughs, then, the enormous amount of matters which must be thrown into the blood! Of course we may expect severe pains—sometimes death will take place before we can obtain an operation from the bowels. But, my friends, instead of using Brandreth's Pills, shall we use those remedies which carry death and destruction in their train? Shall we use Balsams, Lozenges or Ointments?—These means may prove palliative, may reduce the amount of suffering, may throw these matters from the point where the pain is; may, in fact, cause the humors which produce the pain to be thrown again into the circulation. But, my friends, it is not out of the body. It may settle upon a vital part, and death be the consequence at once. No remedies are safe unless they take out disease in a palpable form.—When we have pain in any part of the body, that pain is caused by the retention of those matters which ought to have come away by the bowels. They must come by that channel before health can be established. Be sensible then—use those remedies only which bodily take out from the bowels and circulation all those matters which have been retained beyond the time Nature designed or health permitted. And for this purpose Brandreth's Pills are all-sufficient. Let it be understood, that in all cases, if possible, they should be used on an empty stomach. The Pills will always have a better effect. Not but they are perfectly safe at any time; they are so. The object is to insure the greatest amount of good, and this is accomplished by taking them on an empty stomach. Because the object is not to accelerate digestion, but to remove the crudities from the blood; and the Pills, always passing into the blood, do so more easily and with greater comfort to the body, when the stomach has nothing to oppose to them in their passage through it to the first intestines, and so into the circulation. For when the Pills are swallowed, they first pass into the stomach, and having been dissolved there, next pass into the small intestines, whence the lacteals suck them up and pass them along, with a portion of chyle, into the veins first, and afterwards into the arteries. I suppose they, the Pills, impart an extra power to arterial blood to deterge morbid matters wherever it may find them; and also passing such morbid matters from the arteries to the veins, which bring them to the liver, pancreas and kidneys; in consequence of which, these organs become more vigorous in their secretions, and expel not only the crudities which have been thrown into them from all parts of the body, but also those which they themselves contained previous to this collection of crudities or impure matters, by the Pills. These crudities, or impure humors or matters, are discharged in the bowels, and is being accomplished when you feel that filling up of the bowels, which warn that they are about being moved. This feeling takes place in health, only to a less extent; for it is the same principle that moves the bowels to discharge their contents; and these acid or acid humors are provided by Nature for this very purpose—that of producing the saline evacuation—and it is only when they are in too great a quantity that disease is produced. The Brandreth Pills bring these humors from all parts of the body to the bowels, which viscera is excited by their presence, and so occasions their expulsion from the body. Thus it is seen that the Pills lose their individuality after being dissolved in the stomach, and the purgation is solely from the effect produced by the cleansing the blood receives of its impurities. The Brandreth Pills simply assist Nature to do her own work in her own way and in her own time.

COSTIVENESS—ITS CURE.

OF MANY WELL INFORMED PERSONS SUPPOSE costiveness cannot be cured except by diet, exercise, &c. Now, the fact is, costiveness is not capable of being permanently removed by the greatest attention to diet and exercise. No question but diet and exercise are important, as well as cold bathing, upon getting out of bed in the morning to aid in the cure, but they will be all of no avail to cure, without medicine, as thousands know very well. Again, it is said medicines whose action is upon the bowels, only tend to make the case worse and worse. I admit that all purgative medicines, save the pills known as Brandreth's Pills, have that tendency. But it is not so with BRANDRETH'S PILLS; the longer they are used the less, ordinarily, will be required to produce effect. Long standing cases are not cured in a day, or with one dose. The Brandreth Pills do not cure as "by magic"—they cure because they cleanse the blood of all impurities, and this being done the bowels and the secretions become healthy and adapted fully to perform the office nature has assigned. A gentleman can be referred to who now resides in the city of New York, who took them every day for five years, for constitutional costiveness. He had not, for fifteen years previously, ever had any thing pass his bowels without using medicine or an injection; and every year he was confined to his bed three or four months. For five years he took Brandreth's Pills.—And why? Because he found his bowels become stronger and stronger from their use: and from all other purgatives he had taken, they became weaker and weaker. In fact, he found that at first he required six, eight, and ten pills, to produce an operation; but in a year four pills were a full dose, and before the full cure was effected, two pills were sufficient to produce a good evacuation. Finally, he became as healthy as any man. And for five years he took the Brandreth Pills, and was never confined to his bed a single day during that five years.

Dr. Brandreth has cases every day sent to him; he inserts one of very recent date. He can refer to relations of Mr. Stors, in New York, if further particulars are required.

The cure of DYSPEPSIA, PALPITATION of the Heart, Consumption, Coughs of all kinds, Colds, Asthma, Rheumatism and Small Pox, depend on THEIR cure altogether upon the cure of costiveness, which invariably attend these diseases. Cure costiveness, and you will have health. There is no doubt of it.

CURE OF CHRONIC COSTIVENESS OF TWENTY YEARS STANDING.

Sir—This will certify that for about twenty years I was afflicted with costiveness to such a degree that nothing would pass my bowels for a week at a time, and which ultimately caused partial insanity. I was sorely distressed, both by night and by day. I had no quiet sleep sometimes for weeks together, my nervous condition was in so bad a state. The doctors could do nothing for me, all their remedies made me worse and worse. When all hope had fled, I chanced to read an advertisement of Dr. Brandreth's, and I thought from its style that whoever wrote it believed what he wrote, and if so, he was no impostor. I had to suffer the ridicule of friends and neighbors. My doctor told me after I had used them sometime, that he could make pills just like Brandreth's, he gave me a prescription, I took it to the druggist and got the pills; they had no more effect as physic than a piece of chip. Not so with Brandreth's pills, they always acted easily and freely. I have now taken them over two years, and they seem to have renewed the life within me; my intellect is clear and serene, and I now enjoy life equal to what I did twenty five years ago, I am now near fifty. The action of my bowels are nearly restored to the healthy state of my youth. I bless God for what he has done for me. I pray he may bless Dr. Brandreth, the maker of Brandreth's Pills.

My case is known to hundreds in this country. Your agent, Mr. D. Kendrick, suggested that I should send it. I remain yours, very gratefully,

D. STORS

Lebanon, N. H., 20th January, 1846.

Dr. Brandreth's Office is 241 Broadway, New York and 8 North street, Philadelphia, 19 Hanover st., Boston, and corner of Lighthouse and Mercer sts., Baltimore. At 241 Broadway, a physician is in constant attendance to give advice and explain the manner of cure of the Brandreth Pills.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT PILLS.

Be very careful and go to the agent when you want Brandreth's Pills; then you are sure of the genuine article. When you purchase otherwise, inquire of the seller whether he knows the Pills he offers you are the genuine Brandreth Pills. Every man knows whether the article he offers is true or false. Beware of cheats.

Remember 241 Broadway is Dr. Brandreth's Principal Office; 276 Bowery Retail Office; 241 Hudson street Retail Office; and of the following agents in New York:

D. D. Wright, corner Houston and Lewis; Wm. D. Berrian, corner 1st street and 1st Avenue; Geo. H. H. 165 Division; Geo. R. Maigne, 98 Catherine st.; Benj. S. Taylor, 80 Vesey; J. O. Fowler, cor. Greenwich and Murray; Mrs. Wilkinson, 412 Cherry st.; Jno. Howe, corner Ludlow and Rivington; Jasper W. Webber, 689 Hudson street; Evans & Hart, 184 Grand street; Mrs. Booth, Brooklyn, 15 Atlantic; Mrs. Terrier, Dennison, South Brooklyn, 15 Atlantic; Mrs. Terrier, Williamsburgh; James Wilson, Jersey City.

Brandreth's Pills are 25 cents per box, with full directions. ja 31

CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC RINGS AND MAGNETIC FLUID.

THIS remarkable discovery comprises an entirely safe and novel application of the mysterious power of Galvanism, as a remedial agent. The GALVANIC RINGS in connection with the MAGNETIC FLUID, have been used with entire success in all cases of RHEUMATISM, acute or chronic, applied to the head, face or limbs; Gout, Tic Doloréux, Toothache, Bronchitis, Vertigo, nervous or sick Headache, Indigestion, Paralysis, Palsy, Epilepsy, Fits, Cramp, palpitation of the Heart, Apoplexy, stiffness of Joints, Spinal complaints, Lumbago, Neuralgia, nervous Tremors, diarrhoea of the Head, pains in the Chest and Side, general Debility, deficiency of nervous and physical energy, and all nervous disorders. In cases of Dyspepsia, which is simply a nervous derangement of the digestive organs, they have been found equally successful. The Rings are of different prices, being made of all sizes, and of various ornamental patterns, and can be worn by the most delicate female without the slightest inconvenience. THE GALVANIC BELTS, BANDS, BRACE-LETS, &c. &c.

Are modifications of the invention, and are recommended in more chronic cases of disease, where the Rings do not possess sufficient intensity or power. They are adapted to the waist, arms, wrists, ancles, chest, or any part of the body with perfect ease. Any Galvanic power that is required may thus be obtained, and no complaint which the mysterious agent of Galvanism can effect, will fail to be permanently relieved.

CHRISTIE'S MAGNETIC FLUID is used in connection with the Rings and their modifications. This composition has been pronounced by the French Chemists, to be one of the most valuable discoveries of modern science. It is believed to possess the remarkable power of rendering the nerves sensitive to Galvanic action, by this means causing a concentration of the influence at the seat of disease, and thus giving rapid and permanent relief.

CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC STRENGTHENING PLASTERS.

These articles form an important addition to the Galvanic Rings, acting upon the same principle, but having the advantage of more local application. As an effectual means for strengthening the system when debilitated by disease or other causes; as a certain aid in constitutional weakness; as a preventive for colds and in all affections of the chest generally, the GALVANIC STRENGTHENING PLASTERS will be found of great and permanent advantage.

We refer our readers to the numerous

OF HOME CERTIFICATES.

Published by the Doctor, in the Sun, Times, Mirror, Tribune, and other papers.

These testimonials, all of which are from the most respectable sources, have been selected from several hundred of a similar character, which have been procured during the short time the discovery has been before the American public.

D. C. MOREHEAD, General Agent for the United States, and only Agent for the City of New York.

124 Fulton street, Sun Buildings. The following are Dr. CHRISTIE'S exclusive Agents in the within-named cities. All articles obtained from other persons in these places are *worthless counterfeits*. New York, D. C. MOREHEAD, 124 Fulton Street; Albany, J. N. CUTLER, 44 State Street; Boston, Mrs. E. KIDDER, 100 Court Street; Philadelphia, E. F. B. RAY & Co., 68 South Fourth Street; Baltimore, SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore Street, and corner of Charles and Pratt Streets; Washington, O. FISH & Co., Brown's Hotel; Richmond, DUVAL & PURCELL; Lowell, KIDDER & WALKER, cor. of Merimack and John Streets; Worcester, M. B. GREEN & Co. 17 ly

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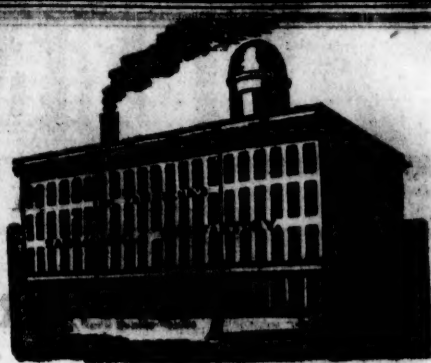
TOOTHACHE CURED IN ONE MINUTE

BY THE USE OF THE CLOVE ANODYNE.



This is an excellent article and will cure the most violent TOOTHACHE, or pain in the gums in ONE MINUTE. The CLOVE ANODYNE is not unpleasant to the taste or injurious to the teeth, and will PERMANENTLY cure any tooth to which it may be applied.

Price 25 cents. For sale by A. B. SANDS & CO., Chemists and Druggists, 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers st.; 100 Fulton st. corner of William, and 77 East Broadway; and by Druggists generally throughout the Union. feb 14



DR. TOWNSEND'S

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARAPARILLA.

This Saraparilla is six times cheaper, being put up in quart bottles, and is warranted superior to any in the market. The following certificates will give some idea of its value—

It invariably cures indigestion and dyspepsia, general and nervous debility, the liver complaint, inflammation in the kidneys, and all those obstructions which females are liable to.

DYSPEPSIA—DYSPEPSIA—DYSPEPSIA—The following testimony must convince every intelligent man that the dyspepsia is easily cured. We have hundreds of others of the same character.

BANK DEPARTMENT, Albany, May 10, 1844.

Dr. Townsend—Sir, I have been afflicted several years with dyspepsia in its worst form, attended with soreness of stomach, loss of appetite, extreme heartburn, and a general aversion to all kinds of food, and for weeks, (what I could eat,) I have been unable to retain but a small portion on my stomach. I tried the usual remedies, but they had but little or no effect in removing the complaint. I was induced about two months since, to try your Extract of Saraparilla, and I must say with but little confidence; but after using nearly two bottles, I find my appetite restored, and the heartburn entirely removed; and would earnestly recommend the use of it to those who have been afflicted as I have been. Yours, &c.

W. W. VAN ZANDT.

Dr. Townsend—Sir, I have been distressed with the dyspepsia for several years, which originated whilst residing in the West, from having my constitution impaired by the Western fever, and probably by taking injudicious quantities of medicine. My appetite was very poor, and my food did not properly digest—occasioning weakness and general debility throughout my whole system. I tried a great number of medicines to remedy it, among others, both Sarsaparilla and Bristol's Saraparilla, but they all failed to effect a cure. Knowing of some cases where your Saraparilla had been very beneficial, I resolved to try a bottle, and deriving benefit therefrom, I continued until I had taken half a dozen bottles, and I am happy to inform you that my health is now restored.

To those afflicted similarly to myself, I would heartily recommend your Extract of Saraparilla. Yours,

H. D. CURRAN,

Coal Agent, 184 Market-st.

SCROFULA, CANCERS, ERYSIPELAS, ULCERS.

We would now call attention to the following cases of different character, which we believe will convince the most sceptical of the superior virtues of the Extract—

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir, It is with great pleasure and gratitude that I find myself able to announce to you that the tumor, (which was called a cancer,) I had on my face, is entirely well. You remember when I commenced taking your Saraparilla, it was very bad, and that my blood was very much out of order, and my system inflamed. After using a bottle or two, my countenance regained its natural color, but I had little faith that it could cure the tumor; but your confidence was so great, I was induced to continue using it, and I am glad that I took your advice. This cancer has been growing on my face for some years. Two years since, professor Marsh of the Albany Medical College, operated on it two or three times, and laid it open to the jaw bone, but it did not stop. I consulted numbers of medical men, and tried a great many remedies, but failed to effect a cure; indeed, I was told by physicians of high standing that there was no cure for it—but your pleasant medicine, through the kindness of a kind Providence, has effected one, for which I am very thankful, and hope this statement will induce others to avail themselves of your remedy, believing, if they give it a proper trial, they must be benefited by it.

JOHN MCGOWN.

Albany, February 7th, 1845.

I am acquainted with Mr. McGown, and know that for several years he had a very bad face. From the character of the gentleman, I have every reason to believe the above statement to be true.

STEPHEN WILKINS,

Pastor South pearl street Baptist Church.

Dr. Townsend—Dear sir, feeling thankful for the immense benefit I have derived from using your Saraparilla, I am willing that you should make my case known to the public. About two years ago, I was taken with a breaking out of bad ulcers and skin sores, which covered the most part of my body—my legs were one complete mass of corruption, it got into my eyes and ears, and made me nearly blind and deaf. Several physicians gave me up as incurable. I used one of your advertisements and purchased two bottles of your Saraparilla. This is not four weeks ago, and incredible as it may appear, my ulcers and sores have disappeared—my eyes are well, and I can hear as usual. What I have written conveys but faint idea of my troubles and loathsome situation, for I could scarce sleep, and what I ate I almost invariably vomited up. If any do not believe this, let them call on me and satisfy themselves. I have many scars about me. I was likewise reduced to almost a skeleton and am now fast regaining my health.

CHARLES EDWARDS,

New York; Aug. 2. 129 Washington st.

The astonishing cures that this medicine has performed in cases of chronic Rheumatism, are indeed wonderful.

Dr. Townsend—I was attacked with a distressing pain in my hip joint, so bad that I could not walk without crutches; and much of the time I was obliged to keep my bed. I tried several remedies, but they did not relieve me. I then called on one of our first physicians—he did not help me. I heard of your Saraparilla, and obtained a bottle, and in a few days it entirely cured me, and I am as well now as ever.

ASHBELL WALKER.

Albany, Jan 2, 1845. Principal Depots, 134 Fulton st., N. Y., 105 South Pearl st. Albany, and by Druggists generally. 17 ly

(Official.)



A LIST AND DESCRIPTION OF DESERTERS FROM THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

NO.	NAME.	REGIMENT AND COMPANY.	AGE.	EYES.	HAIR.	COMPLEXION.	HEIGHT.	WHERE BORN.	OCCUPATION.	DATE AND PLACE OF ENLISTMENT.	DATE AND PLACE OF DESERTION.	REMARKS.
1	Patrick Murphy	1st Art. B	26	blue	brown	fair	5ft 6in	Antrim, Ireland	waiter	May 31, 1845, New-York, N. Y.	Feb. 21 1846, Corpus Christie, T.	
2	Samuel Workman	" " B	22	grey	sandy	light	5 6	Montreal, Canada,	farmer	" 24, " Albany.	" 21 " " "	
3	William Dimond	" " I	24	grey	brown	fair	5 8	Kildare, Ireland	farmer	Aug. 15, " New-York, "	" 26 " " Fort Brooke, Fla.	
4	James Watt	" " I	23	grey	brown	fair	5 8	New-York, N. Y.	carver	July 1, " " "	" 26 " " " "	
5	Thomas McManus	" " band	22	dark	brown	fair	5 8	Fermensagh Ireland	musician	Aug. 2, " Newport, R. I.	" 22 " " Barrancas	
6	Frederick B. Lewis	2d Art. D	20	black	black	dark	5 8	Montgomery, Pa.	soldier	Nov. 27, " Fort Mifflin, Pa.	" 13 " " Fort Mifflin, Pa.	
7	Samuel G. Lead	" " F	24	blue	black	fair	5 7	Hallowell, Maine	clerk	July 27, 1843, N. Bedford, Mass.	" 6 " " Fort Hamilton, N.Y.	
8	William Johnson	4th Art band	28	hazel	brown	sallow	5 7	Dublin, Ireland	musician	Dec. 4, 1845, Fort Monroe, Va.	" 8 " " Fort Monroe, Va.	
9	John Sboe	2d Inf. B	24	blue	brown	light	5 8	Marlborough, Ireland	laborer	July 16, " Sackett's Har. N. Y.	" 8 " " Sackett's Har. N. Y.	
10	Lorenzo Durham	" " B	21	blue	brown	florid	5 9	Watertown, N. Y.	farmer	Dec. 4, " " "	" 26 " " " "	
11	Sylvanus Mix	" " D	23	blue	brown	dark	5 2	Tompkins, N. Y.	laborer	Sept. 2, " Fort Gratiot, Mich.	" 14 " " Fort Gratiot, Mich.	
12	George W. Downing	" " H	27	hazel	brown	ruddy	5 3	Plattsburgh, N. Y.	soldier	Jan. 24, 1846, Plattsburgh, N. Y.	" 7 " " Plattsburgh, N. Y.	
13	William Hibben	Recruit	21	grey	black	dark	5 4	Wilmington, Ohio	clerk	Nov. 19, 1845, Newport, Ky.	" 3 " " Newport, Ky.	
14	Fledding H. Sweet	" " "	25	grey	brown	ruddy	5 5	Urbana, Ohio	bricklayer	Nov. 28, " " "	" 3 " " " "	
15	Patrick Carney	" " "	23	grey	lt brown	ruddy	5 10	Limerick, Ireland	laborer	Jan. 28, 1846, " "	" 8 " " " "	
16	Thomas Cain	" " "	23	hazel	dark	ruddy	5 7	Alleghany, Pa.	laborer	Dec. 2, 1845, Pittsburgh, Pa.	" 9 " " Pittsburgh, Pa.	
17	George W. Baldwin	" " "	26	grey	dark	dark	5 6	Onondaga, N. Y.	laborer	Sept. 4, " " "	" 9 " " Newport, Ky.	
18	Thomas J. Barker	" " "	23	blue	dark	fair	5 9	Marcellus, N. Y.	carpenter	July 1, 1844, Syracuse, N. Y.	" 14 " " Fort Columbus NY.	
19	John Black	4th Art. E	23	grey	brown	dark	5 10	New York	soldier	Apr. 30, 1840, Detroit, Mich.	Dec. 14, 1840, Detroit, Mich.	(Second desertion, at Salem, Washenaw Co., Mich., April 6, 1846. Residing at St. Joseph, Mich.)
20	Isa M. Hastings	1st Drag. K	28	hazel	auburn	fair	5 6	Albany, N. Y.	merchant	May 4, 1844, St. Louis, Mo.	Oct. 14, 1845, Ft Leavenworth, Mo.	
21	Hervy Alphonse	3d Drag. H	29	hazel	dark	fair	5 3	Cherbourg, France	carpenter	Oct. 21, 1840, Corpus Christie, T.	Feb. 5, 1846, Corpus Christie, T.	
22	John Corvea	" " I	31	hazel	dark	dark	5 2	Barcelona, Spain	sailor	" 21, " " "	" 6 " " " "	
23	Jacob Rhoads	6th Inf. H	27	grey	light	fair	5 5	Somerset, Pa.	laborer	Dec. 23, 1841, Louisville, Ky.	" 1 " " Fort Gibson, Ark.	
24	Samuel F. Pierce	7th Inf. K	28	grey	brown	dark	5 7	Jefferson, N. Y.	soldier	May 23, 1845, New Orleans, La.	" 19 " " Corpus Christie, T.	
25	Leovig Wilson	" " C	35	blue	dark	dark	5 6	Keene, N. H.	shoemaker	Sept. 8, 1841, Syracuse N. Y.	" 6 " " New Orleans	(Second desertion.)
26	John Jennings	Recruit	21	blue	brown	fair	5 5	Liverpool, England	laborer	Nov 15, 1845, Boston, Mass.	" 2 " " " "	

\$30 REWARD.

A reward of THIRTY DOLLARS will be paid to any person who shall apprehend and deliver a deserter to an officer of the army at any Military Post or Recruiting Station.

By order of the Adjutant General U. S. Army.

(Signed)

Lieut. Col. N. S. CLARKE,
8th Infantry.

SUPERINTENDENT RECRUITING SERVICE, NEW-YORK.

GENERAL AGENTS.

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Schenectady—Mr. Russell.
Rochester—D. M. Dewey.
Auburn—J. C. Derby.
Buffalo—A. Burks.
" " T. S. Hawkes.
Cleveland—M. C. Young.
Detroit—C. Morris. (love.
Chicago—A. H. C. Burley.
Lawrence—J. Glah.
Harrisburg—D. Robinson.
Pittsburg—J. Cook.
Richmond—Nash & Woodhouse.
Norfolk—R. C. Barclay.
Charleston—A. Head.
Mobile—M. Boulemet.
St. Louis—E. K. Woodward.
Louisville—Noble & Deane.
Cincinnati—Robinson & Jones.
N. Orleans—J. C. Morgan.
Quebec—Carey & Co.
Montreal—R. D. C. Chalmers.
Toronto—H. Schobie.

CIRCULAR TO THE BOOK TRADE.

HENRY LONG & BROTHER beg leave to announce to the Book Trade throughout the United States, that they have established an Agency at No. 30 Ann-street, New-York, for the supply of country orders for every article in the trade, at Publishers' prices. It is the intention of the undersigned to make the Agency which they propose to establish a separate and independent branch of the Book Trade, and the advantages which will thereby result to distant dealers, who require a special care and immediate dispatch bestowed upon particular orders, will be at once apparent.

The undersigned have no hesitation in assuring such of the Trade as may feel disposed to favor them with their business, that their commands will receive an attention that must necessarily give perfect satisfaction.

References:
Messrs. Harper & Brothers. New-York.
" Wiley & Putnam. " "
" Burgess, Stringer & Co. " "
" Carey & Hart. Philadelphia.
" Lee & Blanchard, " "
" Forrester & Co. " "

\$40 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension and security in any goal or prison in the United States or Canada—of the persons of George C. Breese and Wm. Henry Carter, both Jewellers by trade and Englishmen by birth. They may be identified by the following description of their persons. Breese appears to be about 25 years of age, sandy complexion, hair almost red, husky voice, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, dresses in black, clothes entirely new, and would probably weigh from a hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and thirty pounds. Carter appears to be about the same age, rather dark complexion, black or very dark hair and whiskers, rather hesitates when he speaks, is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, weighs probably from 130 to 135 lbs; he also dresses in black clothes, new.

The crimes of which the individuals above described are guilty, is that of swindling. The above reward will be paid by the subscribers for their apprehension and confinement in any goal or prison in the United States or Canada, so that they may be brought to justice. The last that was seen of them was at the Walton House, Franklin square, city New York. They there gave their names as Jas. Dent and Sam'l Dent, and left for Albany on Saturday evening. JOHN PRENTICE, JOHN F. JOLLS.

Providence, R. I., April 23, 1846.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.

The high reputation that these non-pareil safes had acquired at the burning of the Tribune Buildings in February last, and other previous trials, has been fully sustained in the late great conflagration in New-York, on the 19th July, 1845. And the perfect security afforded by Wilder's Salamander in this unlooked for event, has been realized and acknowledged. To copy all the certificates had on this occasion, would make this advertisement too lengthy, but they can be seen at my store, together with some of the safes, which preserved the books and papers in the great fire, as also the Tribune Safe. The genuine Wilder's Salamander Safe can only be had of the subscriber, warranted free from mould, (an objection to the first made by Wilder.) All secured by good thief-detecting locks. Persons ordering safes can have their interior arranged suitable to their books and papers, by applying or addressing the subscriber at his Iron Safe Warehouse, 139 WATER street, corner of Depyster, New-York.

SILAS C. HERRING.

N. B.—Second hand Safes for sale very low.

230 6m

\$25 REWARD—LOST, A DIAMOND CLUSTER breast pin, in going down Washington Place to Wooster street, down Wooster to Fourth street, up Fourth street to Thompson, down Thompson street to Bleeker, up Bleeker to Broadway. The finder will be rewarded by bringing the same to this office, or to the office of the New York Hotel. m14



In cases of Gout, Rheumatism, Swellings of all kinds, Dislocations, Fractured bones, Bruises Cuts, Contusions, attended with pain and inflammation, Poisonous Bites and Stings, Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Corns, Bunions, and Wounds of all kinds, it affords an immediate and permanent relief. It is perhaps the only article that can be depended upon in the cure of those PAINS in the BACK and SIDE generally produced by taking cold after violent exertion and overheating. For Glandular Tumors, Lumbago, Erysipelas, Tetters, or Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Pimples, and all kinds of Eruptions of the skin, Old Sores and Ulcers, Fever Sores, Weakness and Complaints of the Urinary Organs, Fluor Albus, it is a most excellent remedy.—For Fever and Ague, Ague in the Breast and Face, Cramp in the Stomach, Bowel Complaint, Headache and Toothache, it acts like a charm. But above all, in the cure of Tendinous and Capsular injuries, Sprains and Wounds of every description, it shows in a most astonishing manner its magical powers.

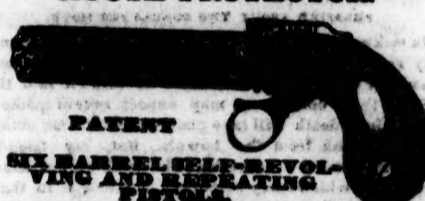
This is to certify that several of my friends have used Bartine's Embrocation for rheumatic affections, sprains, &c., and they have experienced great benefits therefrom, and some of them a final cure. I can earnestly recommend it, having witnessed its effects, and have no doubt if the directions are followed as expressed upon each vial, but that it will give it general satisfaction to all who use it. It is a medicine that no family should be without, as a remedy for the many evils that flesh is heir to. J. SHERMAN BROWNELL, Register City and County of New-York.

This invaluable medicine will be found at all the principal DRUG STORES and HOTELS in the country. feb 14

JNO. F. THOMAS, CORK LEG MAKER
&c., No. 472 Water street, corner of PIKE street, New York, continues to Manufacture
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS
On a plan the most correct and least complicated, having, through necessity, invented, made and worn an Artificial Leg for 35 years, and been a manufacturer for thirty years, feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who call on him for LEGS, HANDS, ARMS, or the COMMON WOODEN LEG.

The Artificial Limb possesses the following properties, viz:
1. A shape exactly like the remaining limb.
2. A capacity to be dressed exactly like it.
3. A mode of adaptation to the stump, easy, safe and accommodating, having no bearing on the end.
feb 13 y

HOUSE PROTECTOR.



Guns, Pistols, Rifles.

GUN MATERIALS.—Sporting articles of every description. For sale on the most accommodating terms by
A. W. SPIES & Co., 91 Maiden Lane, next door to Gold street, Importers of HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM,

FOR WEAK AND INFLAMED EYES.

This Balsam is a prescription of one of the most celebrated Oculists—has been a long time in use, and is confidently recommended to the public as the best and most successful salve ever used for inflammatory diseases of the eye. In cases where the eyelids are inflamed, or the ball of the eye thickly covered with blood, it acts almost like magic, and removes all appearance of disease after two or three applications.

In dimness of sight caused by fixed attention to minute objects, or by long exposure to a strong light, and in the weakness or partial loss of sight from sickness or old age, it is a sure restorer, and should be used by all who find their eye-sight failing without any apparent disease. This Balsam has restored sight in many instances where almost total blindness, caused by excessive inflammation, has existed for eight years. Inflammation and soreness caused by blows, contusions, or wounds on the eye, or by extraneous bodies or irritating nature introduced under the eyelids, is very soon removed by the application of the Balsam. One trial will convince the most incredulous of its astonishing efficacy. Put up in jars with full directions for use. Price 25 cents. Prepared and sold by A. B. SANDS & CO., wholesale and retail Chemists and Druggists, 273 Broadway, corner Chambers street, (Granite Building), and 100 Fulton street, corner of William; 77 East Broadway. And sold also by all respectable Druggists in the United States. m14

BEAR'S OIL,

HIGHLY SCENTED AND PURE, FOR THE HAIR.

Of all preparations for the HAIR or WHISKERS, nothing equals the Oil prepared from BEAR'S GREASE. In most instances it RESTORES THE HAIR TO THE BALD, and will effectually prevent it from falling off in any event. It was long noted by such eminent physicians and chemists as SIR HUMPHREY DAVY and SIR HENRY HALFORD, that pure Bear's Grease, properly prepared, was the best thing ever discovered for the preservation of the hair, and restoring it when bald. MESSRS. A. B. SANDS & CO. have spared no expense in getting the genuine Bear's Grease from Canada and elsewhere, and have prepared it in such a manner that the Oil, combined with its high perfume, renders it indispensable for the toilet and dressing room of all. Sold by A. B. SANDS & CO., 273 Broadway, Granite Buildings, cor. of Chambers st. Sold also by A. B. & D. SANDS, 100 Fulton st., corner of William, and 77 East Broadway; and the Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price 50 cents large and 25 cents small bottles. feb 14

\$50 REWARD WILL BE PAID BY THE subscribers for the detection and conviction of the person or persons who entered the blacksmith's shop No. 74 Allen street, and cut one pair of smith's bellows. DAVID STRAIT, ISAAC SUTTON. m21.